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THE HEART OF THE WOODS

I hear it beat in morning still
When April skies have lost their gloom,
And through the woods there runs a thrill
That wakes Arbutus into bloom.

I hear it throb in sprouting May,—
A muffled murmur on the breeze,
Like mellow thunder leagues away,
A booming voice of distant seas.

In daisied June I catch its roll,
Pulsing through the leafy shade;
And fain I am to reach its goal,
And see the drummer unafraid.

Or when the autumn leaves are shed,
And frosts attend the fading year,
Like secret mine sprung by my tread
A covey bursts from hiding near.

I feel its pulse 'mid winter snows,
And feel my own with added force,
When red ruff drops his cautious pose,
And forward takes his humming course.

The startled birches shake their curls,
A withered leaf leaps in the breeze,—
Some hidden mortar speaks, and hurls
Its feathered missile through the trees.

Compact of life, of fervent wing,
A dynamo of feathered power,
Thy drum is music in the spring,
Thy flight is music every hour.
—John Burroughs in the Atlantic.

THE SUMMER BOY.

The summer comes. From business freed,
Back to the old time haunts I speed.
Back to the same old bare hotel,
Where summer board is high as—well
Higher than I should care to pay
If this were not my holiday.
Back to the same old sunburned shore;
The same place whence in days of yore
I brought home freckles, tan and worse,
Stray locks of hair, an empty purse.

I stroll along the same old beach;
The same old cozy nook I reach;
And filled with memories of the past,
A reminiscent glance I cast
Into the pool recess. Small change—
'Tis occupied. The fellow's strange;
But that's the same old girl, I know,
I wooed down here a year ago.

I turn in haste and take my way
Toward where in olden days there lay
A broken hulk upon the strand,
Half buried in the drifting sand—
Still there; the same old cool retreat;
And as I near soft murmurs greet
My ear, and one swift glance doth show
The girl I wooed two years ago.

Ah, well-a-day! the play is on,
The summer days will soon be gone.
Old Time cries loudly, "Make your game!"
'Twas not for memories I came.
Back to the broad piazza's shade,
Where I shall find full many a maid;
Where to my gaze shall soon appear
The girl I'm going to woo this year.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE KEEPERS OF THE SEAL

I sing the song of labor, of the lowly
smelling soil,
The whirling of the spindle and the
whirring of the wheel;
The hand that guides the plowshare and
the rugged son of toil—
The sinews of the country and its weal.

For the pulses of the Nation beat within
the sturdy arms
That are bared before the anvil, or they
wear an humble guise;
And the sentinels of liberty, the shields
from war's alarms,
Are wholesome hearts and honest seeing eyes.

Those who feel the sweat of labor ere
they break the wage of bread,
Nor covet goods beyond the pale that
bounds an honest reach;
But give to God the glory, and the thanks
that they are fed,
And rather live a principle, than preach.

Ah! God of Heaven, pity for the chilling
drops that creep
In tortuous threads, where living
strength should swell the Nation's
veins;
The sloth that cumbers progress, and the
useless drones who steep
The curse that follows idle hands and
brains.

I sing a song of labor, for the keepers of
the seal,
For a new day broke in radiance on
the warders of the land;
Clearer thought to those who ask it,
heaping store to those who kneel;
To the sons of stalwart heart and
horny hand.
—Virginia Frazer Boyle, in the Youth's Companion.

BRIDGEMEN ARE ROVERS.

Speaking of American bridge builders in an article relating to structural iron workers, a writer in Leslie's Monthly says:

"It is now here, a thousand miles away to-morrow, with these men. Their trade makes them rovers. At this moment they are in Philadelphia now in a town on Canadian river, in camp far in the thirty settled parts of the southwest, even abroad. In New York to-day there are some men who have only recently returned from India. A gang came back from Egypt a few months ago, having performed a notable exploit in bridging the Nile. There are American iron men down in Cuba, and contracts have been signed for over a score of bridges in South Africa, all to be done by Americans, to be started when the Boer war has run its course."

The Profession.

"There were no actresses in Shakespeare's day," remarked the trite person.

"Well," answered the eminent emotional star with a toss of her head, "there are mighty few of us now."—Washington Star.

A Truthful Man.

She—Dearest, am I the first girl you ever loved?

He—Little sweetheart, the man who could look into those trusting blue eyes and tell a falsehood is not fit to live. So prepare yourself to hear the truth. You are.—Tit-Bits.

New Species of Musk Ox Just Mounted at Museum in New York

A magnificent specimen of musk ox, secured by Lieut. Peary, in Grinnell Land, off the northern coast of Greenland, has just been mounted and placed on exhibition in the hall of North American mammals at the American Museum of Natural history, New York. This rare animal is only seen by daring Arctic explorers and travelers.

Four others are to be placed with this to form one of the series of groups to illustrate this Arctic animal. Dr. Allen states that this particular musk ox just put on exhibition is an entirely new creature, hitherto unknown, which greatly adds to its scientific value.

The new ox differs from the ordinary type, not only in the possession of a large, whitish patch on the face, as well as in certain other details of coloration, but more markedly in the shape of the basal portion of the horn and in the size and contour of the hoofs. The adult males of the new species also possess a characteristic "saddle mark" of light brown on the middle of the back.

These differences are thought sufficient to mark it as adistinct species. Dr. Allen reports that the range of the new type extends from "Ellesmere Land, of northernmost Arctic America, across Smith's Sound, to the west point of Greenland,as far south as Neville bay; thence stretching northeastward along the north coast of Greenland and down the east coast as far as King William's Land."

The present range of the ordinary musk-oxen is limited to the Arctic Barren Ground Region to the eastward of the Mackenzie river. Dr. Allen also states that while musk-oxen ranged further to the south than their present limits (as shown by the appearance of fossil remains of musk-oxen as far south as Kentucky) they doubtless had a continuous distribution over a large part of North America, and have become scattered in recent times through separation in their gradual retreat northward. The musk-oxen are hunted by Arctic nitves and used as food.—New York Herald.

PUBLIC SHOWER BATHS FOR HORSES

Why should there not be established shower baths for horses in the public streets? asks a correspondent of the New York Herald. Surely the sense of kindly feeling for horses, if not for self-interest in preserving these valuable animals, should lead to the establishment of some cheap and useful device of this kind.

We have drinking troughs for horses,

why no therefore public shower baths? These might easily be established, say every ten blocks, and they could be of ample construction. Two large pipes, leading from the main into perforated tubes under which the horses might be driven would be quite sufficient. The driver might be allowed to pull the cord which would release the cooling flow of water, or there might be a man on duty at each station to turn on and off the water.

The late Mr. Bergh, who established the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was much interested in such a project at the time of his death. The value of the horses swept off by every heat wave in New York, most of which could be saved by such a simple device as is here suggested, would more than compensate for the slight expense involved.

Intelligent British Horse.

A startling story of equine sagacity comes from the provinces. A horse was standing in the snafts of a carriage just outside the local theatre. It had a weary look as of one that desired repose. Suddenly it brightened up, and before it could be stopped it made a dash for the box office. The reasons for this unexpected behavior gave rise to much discussion till at last one of the crowd, more observant than the others, pointed out that the legend "To the Stalls" was written in large letters over the box office window.—London Globe.

SENATOR KITTREDGE.

"The Silent Man" Appointed as the Late Mr. Kyle's Successor.

Alfred B. Kittredge, appointed by Governor Herreid to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Kyle, is a native of New Hampshire, born March 26, 1861. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and when 17 years old he entered Yale University. He graduated in 1882, and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Veasey, Rutland, Vt.

He removed to Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1885, and entered into a partnership with C. H. Winsor, one of the leading attorneys of that place.

Kittredge early manifested an interest in state politics, and for a long time was former Senator R. F. Pettigrew's trusted lieutenant. In 1893 the two parted on the money question. At the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896 he was elected as the South Dakota member of the Republican national committee. He finally resigned the position and had Charles N. Herreid —the governor who has just advanced Mr. Kittredge to the highest place in the gift of the people of the state—fill out his term on the national committee.

Kittredge, because of his extreme reticence, is often referred to as the "silent man." No man in the United States is harder for the newspaper man to interview than he. Sometimes Kittredge

ALFRED B. KITTREDGE.

turns interviewer, when he will in a few minutes secure all the information in possession of his visitor, but without giving up any information himself. A Chicago reporter once tried for half an hour to get Kittredge to express an opinion on a then important matter, but finally gave up in despair.

"Is that all you want to know?" asked Kittredge, with his smoothest smile—a smile, by the way, which Senator Pettigrew refers to as "Kittredge's basswood smile"—when the reporter had thrown up his hands. This question usually closes the "interview," and the interviewer knows as much at the beginning as at the end.

The society ladies of Washington who have marriageable daughters will be interested in learning that as yet the new senator has not been affected by Cupid's darts.

38,082 PENSIONERS DIED LAST YEAR

Despite the dropping of 38,082 names from the pension rolls through the deaths of that number of pensioners during the fiscal year ended June 30, there was a net increase of 4,305 names to the rolls by the granting of new pensions, and the number of names carried on the rolls on June 30 was 137,834.

There was an increase of 2,273 in the number of pensioners who died during the year, as compared with the record of the previous fiscal year. The total expenditures on account of pensions and administration was $138,531,494, being an increase of $69,353 over the disbursements of the previous year.

The number of claims filed with the pension bureau on account of disabilities incurred in the Spanish-American war aggregated up to June 30, 45,710, of which 7,086 were granted and 7,059 were rejected.

A Story of the Revolution.

BACK-WOODS-MAN

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER III.—IN HIDING.

When I awoke the next morning at daylight, it was with a thrist that nearly drove me frantic. The salt beef I had eaten, the dry meal and heat of the night, had conspired to parch my throat and lips. I felt that I must have water; so securing an old bottle from the loft, I stole along down the wall towards the creek. How good that water tasted! It was not particularly cold, but pure and sweet, and after drinking my fill I rinsed out my bottle and filled it, and was turning back, when on the bank in the path running alongside the wall, I beheld "Miss Molly," as she was known in the valley—Sir William's Indian wife and Chief Joseph's sister. I never, in my life, I think, have beheld a more queenly woman, white or red.

In figure, she was tall, bautifully proportioned and very erect; and though darker of skin than her distinguished brother, her features were smaller, her cheek bones less prominent and her mouth much more pleasing. Her hair was most abundant and two great glossy braids hung down her back far below her waist. Her eyes were coal black and sparkled with intelligence when she spoke or smiled. Her voice was silvery, her teeth white, her lips full and red. Despite her long and intimate association with the whites, she never spoke our language without a peculiar accent, due to her inability to pronounce the labials. As did Joseph and all the Mohawks of our neighborhood, she always called me Quedar, instead of Peter, and she had a queer knack of misplacing her verbs.

As I straightened up after filling my bottle there it was to find this woman, standing before me looking straight at me. She placed her finger on her lips and in a low voice inquired: "Quedar, what you here do?" I was so surprised and confused that I knew not what to say. She did not wait for an auswer, however, but continued: "You hunted! You not that know?"

"Yes, Miss Molly, I know, but I am not guilty. I threatened Uncle Hans, it is true, but I didn't kill him."

"He bad man! He mean, wicked, wicked wretch! Him coward, too. Me see him you beat one time. Sir William not no say, me hire Injun beat him. You yes'day grow man an' kill him, eh? You brave boy."

"But Miss Molly, I din't kill him and I don't know who did, I tell you. I am accused of it though, and circumstances are against me. You won't tell any one you saw me, will you?"

"No! No! Me no tell. Sir William glad you run. Wait here!" and she parted the bushes near the path. I crawled up the bank and into the bushes and she sped toward the rear of the Hall. A few seconds later she came running toward me, her long braids standing out behind with the rapidity of her motion. In her hands she bore a small knapsack. This she hung on my back panting: "There meat jerked, flint, steel, powder, ball, salt, wine. Now wait! Me get gun, blanket, extra mocsons."

"I have some things up in the loft of the tool house yonder," I answered.

"All right! You need gun. Me bring him," and she left me again to reappear presently with a very handsome double-barrel rifle. As she came toward me with this, my boy heart was touched, and the tears ran down my cheeks. I took the gun, and caught her hand and kissed it. She gave me an impatient push and blushed. Then catching me by the arm she dragged me to the outer cellar door of the Hall. "Quick! Some one you see. You till night hide. Then get out. By water go—long, long way. Here! My key take."

I allowed her to push me into a smaller cellar, partitioned off from the rest under the great house, and as I heard her footsteps in the hall above, felt that I was hidden where no one but herself would be apt to disturb me. In this cellar were kept the household jellies and preserves, the key to which, no one but Sir William's lady carried. A few minutes later I heard a rap upon the door and opening it received my blanket, beef and meal, which she had brought from the loft, together with the bottle of water I had left in the bushes near the creek. She said not a word this visit, but securing a pot of jelly, a small jar of pickles and some other articles of the kind from a shelf, deposited a heap of meat and cakes before me from a small basket she carried, placed the articles she had taken down in the basket, giving my ear a playful tweak, took up her load and departed. Soon she came back, asked for the key, locked the door on the outside and left me for the day. An hour from that time, the household was astir, and all day long, when not asleep, I heard the tramp of servants and inmates on the floor above my head. I heard the slaves carrying Sir William out of the hall about 9 o'clock, and then I fell asleep. How long I slept I do not know, but it must have been six or seven hours, when I again heard a tramp of many feet—above all arose the sound of stertorous breathing and deep groans—a procession toiled up the broad stairway, and I was quite sure, entered Sir William's room. Thereafter there was much running up and down the stairs, and once or twice I heard Miss Molly's voice giving orders and urging haste. Soon every voice was hushed except one, which I recognized as belonging to Dr. Daly, Sir William's physician. Not long after I heard his peculiar tread come half way down the stairs, and, while he was apparently leaning over the balusters, I heard him say: "It's no use! I can't kape him alive more than an hour longer. Ye'd betther send for Sir John." There was the bounding sound of moccasined feet out of the front door, a few hurried words, and a horse galloped madly out of the grounds, his flying hoofbeats growing fainter and fainter each second. Then for a space of 30 minutes there was utter silence. The stillness was finally broken by the wail of a woman, which, as it rose, swelled into that peculiar heart-rending cry of the Mohawks mourning their dead. It was the voice of Miss Molly, and I understood what it meant—Sir William was dead. Twenty minutes later I again heard the hoofbeats of a flying horse. Faint at first they were, then rapidly growing louder, until they thundered at the very door. The steed was pulled up with such suddenness that I heard the gravel fly as his ironshod hoofs slid along. A man flung himself from the saddle and the strident voice of Sir John rang out:

"Doctor! Am I in time?"

"He died nearly an hour ago, sir," said the doctor solemnly.

"The devil you say! Why couldn't you have kept him? I killed one horse getting here and nearly did for another. I wanted to talk with him," replied Sir John, rightly to be known in the war as "Savage Johnson." I think he was a little drunker than usual, or even he would not have spoken so at that moment.

That night I fled. Miss Molly came in person to let me out of the cellar, and went with me to the big elm outside the great gate, where she put into my hand a pack, tethered him and then, pushing through a thicket of young pines between lay down in the sun on a rocky ledge, which hung well out over the trail. A fringe of low huckleberry brush hid us from view and through them we could see and hear all that occurred anywhere for a hundred yards along the path.

The sun was beating down strong, even at this early hour, and it looked as if the last vestige of snow would be that day removed. The early spring of '76 was upon us, sure enough. It was very comfortable, lying there on that dry rock, the sun pouring down on our backs and before very long I fell asleep.

I was awakened an hour and half later by a kick from Murphy. "Wake up, ye big brute. Let another snore like that outen ye an' I'll stick me knife a-tween yer ribs. They're comin', an' Captain Brant's wid 'em."

I looked and there sure enough was Chief Joseph with an escort consisting of Cornplanter—John Abeel's Seneca son—and five Second Braves of lesser rank. I half rose, for were not these two, Brant and Cornplanter, old acquaintances? I had known both very well when a child and all my youth up, but it so happened that I had not seen nor spoken to either since I had run away from the Mohawk valley. I knew that Brant's sister must have told him of how she assisted me to escape, and I was also quite certain that he would never bother himself about taking me back to Johnstown for trial. As I arose to my knees, Murphy reached up, caught me by my long hair and yanked me flat on my back. "Down ye blunderin' fool! Don't ye see their war paint?"

I looked again and my heart thumped loudly with excitement as I noted the fresh vermilion on the face, breast and arms of every squaw's son of them, except Brant. As they paused near the base of our ledge, where there was a spring, and began their preparation for a morning meal, I hugged the ground closely as did Murphy and listened with all my ears.

I had never seen Brant in full Indian regalia before, and could scarcely keep my eyes off him. He was a most magnificent creature, and in this barbaric toggery of his looked every inch a king. Brant was not a tall man—five feet eleven I should say, but very symmetrical in his proportions, and elegantly as well as strongly formed. His headdress of leather was not only bedecked with eagle feathers, but in the forehead was a center piece of jewels, as fine as could be found anywhere. In place of the customary necklace of bear's claws, such as Cornplanter wore, was an ephod or breast-plate of beautifully embossed leather, enriched by a Grecian cross, in the center of which was the British coat of arms in red and gold. This was clasped about his neck by a broad, flat chain of gold and leather. His bare, muscular arms were each encircled, just above the elbow, by a broad band of what looked like pure gold. A richly colored, closely woven, but light blanket was tied scarflike about him over his left shoulder and under his right arm. His right shoulder was bare, as was all his body from the waist up, except that portion covered by the blanket before mentioned and his ornaments. His lower person was clad in worked buckskin and about his waist was a military belt, in a small leather socket of which was thrust his tomahawk. In his right hand was a rifle of the latest English model and of perfect finish. Neither he nor Cornplanter carried any burdens except their arms, and those of the latter looked rusty and old in comparison with the modern weapons of Brant.

While breakfast was being prepared, the two chiefs strolled over nearer the ledge, and sitting there in the sun, within fifty feet of us, commenced talking in Mohawk. That is to say—Cornplanter would occasionally ask some question in Seneca, which Brant would answer in Mohawk. Brant did most of the talking at first. He was telling Cornplanter of his journey in London and his reception there. At this period Brant had not received the homage and attention he did receive later in life and the first taste of kingly and popular favor was yet sweet in his mouth. I could see that it gratified his vanity greatly to relate his experiences to Cornplanter.

"Yes," Brant was saying, "we Iroquois know not the extent of the possessions of our father, the king. His great war canoes which are to bring his warriors across the wide water; his long houses, wherein his sachems hold council; his great wigwams—called palaces, for his wives and children; his vaults, wherein are stored wampum and precious jewels—more than all our warriors could carry; his—"

The two had started toward the fire, and for sometime we could not hear their conversation. Presently Brant's words came to us distinctly.

"Chief, you have done well to meet me in war paint. That best becomes us now. My decision is made. We are the British. They are our best friends and they will win. They will give us all this beautiful land we now see and more that we cannot see from here. They—"

"And is this land not already ours?" broke in Cornplanter, hotly. "Shall we accept it as the price of murder—the murder of those we have lived with as brothers? Shall our young men taste blood like dogs of the chase, when these British have drunk their fill? Shall we take this, our own land, as the hound takes the offal his master does not care for?" Brant meanwhile stood with his head bent as if cringing before a blow. Once he had started to walk away, bent and staggering, but that instant he turned, straightening to his full height, and pointing his finger at Cornplanter's trembling, indignant lips, thundered the one command—"stop!" Then they stood there facing one another, glaring into one another's eyes, until those of Cornplanter's fell and pulling his blanket over his face he slowly turned. Folding his arms, he then stood and bowed his head as if in submission while Brant went on.

"You have called me Tekarihogea—the chief choice of our people. It is well! I am he you have named. I am responsible to no man, be he sachem or chief. I have decided. We are the British."

Here Murphy cocked his rifle, and at the click the chief started and paused in his utterance. Then, hearing no sound, finished: "I will save my oratory for the Long House of the Iroquois. Thayendanega wastes not his speech on echoing rocks."

"What did you do that for, Murphy?" I whispered.

"Watch me plug the divil jist under the lift nipple an' do ye that same for the Cornplanter. Whin I say three, is the worrud. Now! Wan! Two!—"

I reached out and caught the muzzle of Murphy's gun in my palm. "Let that lock down again, you murderous little whelp!" said I.

"Not for the likes o' ye, ye big blaggard av a Dutchman," he returned, and jerking it out of my reach he again took aim.

When I saw Murphy beyond my reach and squinting along that barrel, I said to myself: "Thayendanega's time has surely come, for I knew that at a distance of a hundred yards or under Murphy could snuff a candle. I lay as if paralyzed, awaiting the crack of the rifle, but to my surprise, Murphy did not press the trigger. Instead, he slowly let down the lock and looking at me, scowled.

"Ye losht me me chance, ye fuddlin' fool," he whispered. "He's squatted down a-ween the others."

I looked, and sure enough, Brant was sitting between two other Indians, our his headdress showing above.

"Now do ye lay still, and whin ye hear me rifle crack, do ye do for the Cornplanter. I'm sneakin' round for the shot ye spilled," and Murphy started to crawl out along the ledge. I reached out after him, caught him by one of his ankles, and yanked him back beside me, much as I might a cat by the tail. He was furious, but I put my hand about the back of his neck and squeezed until his eyes stuck out like those of a scared rabbit. As this punishment very soon caused him to cease struggling, I whispered in his ear: "Now will you behave? If you don't promise me, I'll throw you over my shoulder and carry you straight over to their campfire."

"I'll promise for the now," gasped Tim; "but phwhat the divil ails ye? air ye a Tory?"

"No, I'm not a tory. I'm as good a Whig as you, but I'll never shoot down an enemy from behind. Not before war is declared, anyway."

Murphy looked at me steadily for a full minute before he spoke again. "An' so we'd let that rid divil go his way, wud ye? Do ye know what ye're doin'? Thim two harthen there bevant air where we kin privint this doin' murder now, me bye, an' it's our duty to do that same. Do ye know that they're bound for Okwagy and by the same token, that manee divilmint? That high-cocky-lorum av a Brant manes business. He'll take the trail from Okwagy wid from two hundred to five hundred braves an' he an' they'll swape all the frontier with a besom av distruction. The blood o' men, women an' innocint little babes'll flow, for ye've growed a beard on that long jackass jaw o' ye'rn, an' yit ye're too chicken hearted to plug the rid divil. Faith! an I think I'd be doin' roight to schick a knife atween the ribs o' ye an' finish the Brant an' that other bird as soon afther as I cu'd."

"Very well, Tim, if that's the way you feel about it, seize the first opportunity; but so long as I'm able to prevent it, you don't murder this old neighbor of mine in cold blood. I know both Brant and Abeel, or Cornplanter as he is called, and I don't believe they'd harm a hair of your head or mine, if we showed ourselves this instant. It is probably true that they're on their way to receive orders from the Butlers and Sir John Johnson, to then blood—innocent blood —may flow, but until I know they are at such work, I can't stand by and see them murdered."

While this whispered conversation had been going on, I had taken possession of Murphy's gun and I kept it until Brant and his fellows had finished eating and gone on over the hill. Then I handed it back to him. "Now, Tim, I'll prove to

LEGENDARY LETTERS BETWEEN KING ABGAR AND JESUS

To the great majority of the Christian world, the vast mass of legends, documents and other matters pertaining to the early church are absolutely unknown. When some one of them happens to be exploited, it therefore causes a sensation, and is sometimes heralded as being an entirely new discovery. This was the case something like a year ago, when an inscription, in Doric Greek, dating from the fifth century, was found in the ruins of the palace at Ephesus, in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the "seven churches in Asia."

The inscription purports to be the correspondence between a certain Abgar, King of Edessa, and Jesus Christ. That the inscription would be in Greek was natural, for Ephesus was a Greek city. But, if such correspondence ever occurred, Abgar would have written in Syriac, or perhaps Aramean. And Jesus would have replied in Aramean, which was probably the only language he used. The letter of King Abgar, and the reply, are herewith given, as they are quoted by Eusebius:

Copy of the letter which was written from King Abgar to Jesus and sent to Him by the hand of Hananias the Tabularius to Jerusalem.

Abgar Ukkama, Chief of the Country, to Jesus, the good deliverer, who has appeared in the Country of Jerusalem, Peace. I have heard about Thee and about the cures which are wrought by Thy hands, without medicine and herbs; for, as it is reported, Thou makest the blind to see and the lame to walk; and thou cleansest the lepers and Thou castest out unclean spirits and devils and Thou healest those who are tormented with lingering diseases and Thou raisest the dead. And, when I heard these things about thee, I settled in my mind one of two things: Either Thou art God, Who, being come down from Heaven, doest these things, or that Thou art the Son of God and doest these things. On this account, therefore, I have written to request of Thee that Thou wouldst trouble Thyself to come to me and cure this disease which I have; for I have also heard that the Jews murmur against Thee and wish to do Thee harm. But I have a city, small and beautiful, which is enough for two.

Copy of those things which were written from Jesus by the hand of Hananias the Tabularius to Abgar, the Chief of the Country.

Blessed is he that hath believed in Me, not having seen Me, and those who have not seen Me, they will believe and be saved. But touching what thou hast written to me, that I should come to thee, it is meet that I should fulfil here everything for the sake of which I have been sent; and after I have fulfilled it, then I shall be taken up to Him that sent Me; and when I have been taken up I will send to thee one of My disciples, that he may heal thy disease, and give salvation to thee and to those who are with thee.

The alleged correspondence between Abgar and Jesus is no new thing, as many persons supposed some months ago, when the discovery of this inscription was heralded abroad by the newspapers. The legend is told by the great church historian, Eusebius, who flourished in the fourth century, in relating how Edessa became one of the centers of Syrian Christianity.

Edessa was the capital of Osroene, a little district or kingdom in northwestern Mesopotamia. The city which now stands on its site is called Urfa. In 137 B. C. it became an independent kingdom. Its kings bore the name or title of Abgar, which means "the mighty." There were eleven Abgars in all. Edessa was sacked by Trajan, because of the conduct of its rulers in the wars of the Romans against the Parthians and Armenians. In A. D. 216 it was made a Roman military colony. It was famous as a center of Christianity, had great schools of theology and over 300 monasteries.

The story of Eusebius is to show how the city and its people became Christians. According to him, King Abgar was afflicted with an incurable disease. Hearing of Jesus, he wrote the letter to him, and received the above reply. But though Jesus did not see fit to go to Edessa, Eusebius relates that Thaddeus, one of the Seventy, was sent by King Abgar, and through him Christianity was established in Edessa.

The letters are not genuine. How the legend originated, no one can tell; but it is but one of hundreds of stories that arose in the earlier Christian centuries. The falsity of this one concerning Abgar and Jesus was, however, recognized at an early date. Both St. Augustine and St. Jerome state distinctly that Jesus left no written documents or letters. Pope Gelasius, together with the Roman synod of A. D. 495, expressly declared against the genuineness of the letter alleged to have been written to Abgar.

The fifth of the eleven Abgars is the Abgar Ukkama of the legend, according to Rabbi Gottheil. But he reigned from B. C. 4 to A. D. 7—eleven years. Jesus was but a boy when he died, and had not yet entered upon his ministry. And Christianity was not the dominant religion in Edessa until the reign of Abgar IX, who reigned from A. D. 179 to A. D. 214.

The original religion of Edessa was Sabaism, more particularly the worship of the goddess Atargatis. They worshiped the heavenly bodies, as well as sacred fish, the symbol of the goddess; and the ponds still exist wherein these fish were kept. The Mohammedans all venerate these ponds, which they believe to have been built by Abraham; and this accounts for their preservation. Now, the coins of Edessa, previous to the reign of Abgar IX, all bear figures of the moon and stars, referring to the pagan worship; but his coins bear Christian symbols. It is a matter of history that in A. D. 202, Abgar IX visited Rome, and that this led to his embracing Christianity.

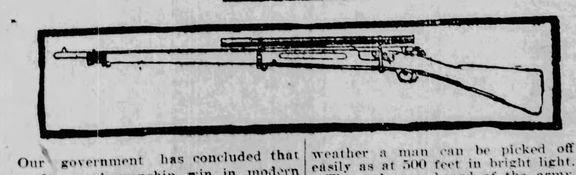
Even after the letters had been written by somebody as a pious fraud, the legend continued to grow. Later the letter of Jesus had added to it the following words: "Thy city shall be blessed, and no enemy shall again become master of it forever." Eusebius evidently knew nothing of this sentence, for he does not give it; yet he got his copies of the letters from the archives of Edessa itself.

This addition was not made until about a century later than the time of Eusebius. The legend then was that shortly after the letter arrived Edessa was besieged by the Persians. Abgar went to the gate, opened the letter and invoked the name of Jesus. Immediately a thick darkness covered the place and the Persians fled. Then the people inscribed this added sentence on the city walls over the gates. In A. D. 502 the Persians again besieged the city; but though the gates were all standing open, the Persians were unable to enter the city because of the inscription, which brought miraculous aid.

Copies of this letter seem to have been used as an amulet to protect people who carried it from all danger. There is historic evidence of this fact from Egypt and elsewhere, according to Rabbi Gottheil. Probably the inscription on the palace at Ephesus was cut with a similar intent—to guard the royal family from harm. For, if it had proved potent at Edessa, why not at Ephesus?

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

TELESCOPE SIGHT FOR KRAG-JORGENSENS



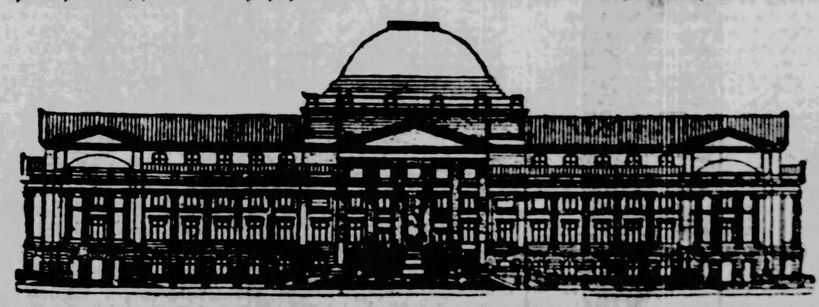
Our government has concluded that superior marksmanship win in modern warfare and has just adopted a new device toward that end. Some valuable and practical lessons were gained in the Spanish war in regard to inaccurate shooting, when a deal of ammunition was used up with no result. The bullets in most cases went above the heads of the enemy. This was attributed solely to poor aim and inability of the soldiers to distinguish and locate objects in the hazy distance.

The government has just adopted a new telescopic sight of great magnifying power which is to be mounted on the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. At present the sharpshooter corps in the Philippines have been sent the first installment of new telescopic sight. In the dark and shadowy jungles of the island forest these telescopes are said to have already proved most effectual in bringing down the far distant forms of the insurgents which, without this aid, could not have been seen by the naked eye. At a range of two thousand yards in hazy weather a man can be picked off as easily as at 500 feet in bright light.

The ordnance board of the army has carried on during the last six months a series of exhaustive tests with the telescopic sight at the Springfield range, in Massachusetts, and has recommended its adoption for army purposes. The sight was tested by actual firing up to a range of two thousand yards or more. The board reported that the use of the sight is of special value in hazy or foggy weather at long range, that in either case the target can be seen with remarkable clearness and the marksman can be absolutely sure that he is aiming at the proper object. The firing conducted at the target range showed that better targets were secured with the telescopic sight than with the regular sight.

The telescopic sight of medium power (twelve) diameters gave the best result, and was the one selected for future use. The telescope is of practically universal focus, and therefore does not require readjustment for different marksmen or for different ranges.—New York Herald.

MEMORIAL PLANNED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON.



The George Washington Memorial Association has issued a general appeal for assistance in the erection of a memorial building to the memory of Washington. This society numbers 1,300 persons. The purpose of the movement is to make the memorial building a center of research and learning, but it is hoped that it may prove to be the foundation of a national university, such as Washington himself had in mind. Many leading educators figure among the trustees. The building is to be erected at the national capital.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

you how good a Whig I am. I have all my world's goods in those packs upon the kill. I'll take those packs down near the river, hide them there and dog the footsteps of these people. If they succeed in inducing the Okwagas to go on the warpath, I'll help spread the alarm. If I can get Skenando to fix me out in my Oneida rig I wore so long before I went trading, I'll even risk my life by going into the Long House at Okwaga, and listening to all their plans, while you lurk about in the woods and take care of yourself. I'm no murderer, but neither am I a coward. Are you with me?"

"I am that, me laddy buck. Perhaps ye're roight afther all, but begorra, if I had me way, I'd kill thim two 'fore they iver reached Okwagy, call it murdher, or phwat the divil ye plaze."

The party of Brant and Cornplanter had no sooner got well over the ridge, than we were on our way down the trail toward the river. Murphy made no complaint about his pack now, but struggled manfully along. I let him go ahead, so as to make the pace to suit himself, and with my heavier load he gave me a task to keep up with him. The horse we urged and at nine o'clock or a little later we reached Cook house, a rude cabin on a point of land, where the river circles round. The village of Deposit now stands where this cabin stood for more than forty years.

Back up from the river about five hundred yards was a cabin of logs, built by a half crazy white trapper named Tom Quick. It stood in the midst of a dense thicket, five hundred yards, as I have before said, up a little brook, and in the bed of this we made our way, lest we be tracked by Indians or white men passing along the main trail below. We urged our horse up the stream and into the cabin, where we left him with a three days' supply of feed in reach. The stream ran through one corner of the tumble-down shanty, and he could get plenty of water. Our packs we slung in trees, some distance away from the stream, and feeling sure that our horse was safe from wolves, our packs from bear or men, we ate our dinner and then set out for Okwaga, eighteen miles west by that devious trail.

Under a pack I could carry twice Murphy's load and make better time, but on the trail without load, or even in the woods, he was much better traveler. In fact, I believe no man, large or small, ever lived, who could outdo him through thick woods. And what a tramp he held me to that hot spring afternoon. We had started at 1:30, or as near to it as we could guess by the sun, and for three hours or more, Murphy never even broke a trot. With my greater height and length of limb, I took only two steps to his three, but I was not half so nimble of food, and when we finally paused beside the trail, where it wound down off Okwaga mountain to the beautiful vale beyond, I was completely blown. Murphy took two or three deep inhalations and was apparently as free of breath as though he had all this time been sitting. As I lay panting like a tired dog, he looked around at me, a rougish twinkle in his black eyes.

"These Dutch pack harses be no good for the trail."

"No, Tim, a little light-footed Irish foxhound, hitting the ground here and there, will outleg them."

"Who's a hound dog, ye omadhoun?"

"I wish you were, Tim, that you might tell us where Brant and his party are. Do you suppose they've reached the village yet? You can't tell to a minute how old a trail is by smelling it, can you?"

"No, me Dutch fat hid, but I kin tell ye where the Brant, Cornplanter an' the bucks be. Do ye see where the same ridge crops out in the bed of the ould strame, two miles to the right?"

I looked where he indicated and nodded assent.

"Do ye see a thin wave o' shmoke, jist to the right o' that, fernist the patch o' pine on the rise bevant?"

"Yes, I do; but how came you to see it and how do you know they're off there?"

"They made fer there a mile or two back. I see where they lift the trail. A mile back o' that, two av the slim feets struck earth."

"Runners sent out to call in the braves from Unadilla, Cunahunta and the other villages, Tim."

"Ye're guessing right, me bye. The Brant's no fool. He won't show himself until the braves be assimbled. The Cornplanter towld the divil that Kirland's at Okwagy."

"Yes, but what can Kirkland do? I understand that Brant and the Johnsons have removed him from his mission work, because of his efforts to hold the Oneidas to neutrality. Guy Johnson is yet Indian commissioner, you know, and I believe that he has sent runners out to all the villages with the information that Kirkland is no longer in authority, and is to be sent back east."

"So he has, but do ye think that Kirkland'll go?"

"No," I replied. "I don't believe he will. I wish I'd asked him about it, when I saw him two days ago at Ingaren." And I grew silent and very thoughtful.

To Be Continued.

Boston Ladies.

Mrs. Poserleigh (who flatters herself she looks young)—This is my daughter, Mrs. Slyder. I suppose you'd hardly think it?

Mrs. Slyder—H'm! Your youngest daughter, I presume?—Boston Transcript.

St. Vitus's

Dance, or chorea, is one of the most pitiable afflictions humanity is called on to endure. That this disease can be cured, however, is proven by the fact that it *has been cured* by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The tranquilizing effect upon the nerves exercised by this remarkable medicine is witnessed to by thousands who have found healing and strength in its use. It not only cures womanly diseases, but it promotes the health of the whole body. It is a nerve-feeding, strength-giving, sleep-inducing medicine. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

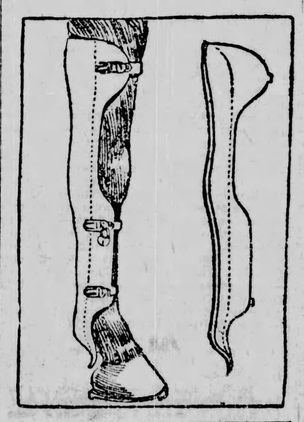
"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. It cannot disagree with the weakest or most delicate constitution.

"When our daughter Lizzie had St. Vitus's dance, I happened to get one of your small books and read it," writes Henry L. Miller, Esq., of 1016 North 7th St., Burlington, Iowa. "Among other things I found that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured patients suffering from that trouble, so I went out and got a bottle. She was very bad at that time and could hardly talk. When I read about your medicine in that small book, I said to myself, with the help of God and that medicine we can cure our daughter. We did so. Four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' cured her, and I did not have to take her to the doctor any more. She is well, thank God and the 'Favorite Prescription' for it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

TAKES THE PLACE OF A HITCHING POST

As a hitching post is not always convenient and it is somewhat of a bother to carry around a heavy weight in the wagon with which to tether the horse when the driver wishes to leave the animal for a time, it is likely that the horsemen will appreciate the hitching fetter



here shown. The invention takes advantage of the fact that a horse will not move as long as he can not bend his legs the fetter being stiff enough to prevent this. The inventors are William Rommel and Thomas R. Owen, of Los Angeles, Cal., and they state that it is adapted to afford cavalrymen a perfect means of preventing the horses from escaping without human aid, the claim being made that when an animal is tethered with one of these devices he becomes tame, even in the presence of danger. Another novelty of the tether is that with the aid of a small padlock attached as shown in the cut, the animal can be locked up, so that he can not be stolen, without unlocking or destroying the fetter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not Logical.

"The ostrich is a queer bird," said Mr. Blykins. "There's no excuse for its behaving in the way it does. When it sees an enemy coming, it sticks its head into the sand instead of running."

"That's its nature," replied his wife.

"I know it. But, just the same, it isn't logical."

"Oh, yes, it is, dear."

"How do you make it out?"

"It's ornithological."

Recent Literature.

The following new isues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Harper & Bro.'s, Franklin Square, New York:

Westerfelt, by Will N. Harben, is a novel of contemporary life in rural Georgia, and is namedfrom the hero. It is a vivid story.

Heart and Soul, by Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner, is a story of old Detroit and the neighboring lake region. It is an interesting novel.

The Land of Cockayne, by Matilde Serao, one of the most noted of Italian novelists, is a study of modern life in Naples. It is an intense and remarkable novel, with a strong moral.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York:

The publishers of Winston Churchill's books, Richard Carvel and The Crisis, have issued a new and uniform edition, nicely boxed and presenting a most attractive appearance.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

The Jewish Encyclopedia, by Dr. Isidor Singer. The first volume of this great work is out. When complete, it will comprise twelve volumes, which will aggregate about 8,000 pages, with about 2,000 illustrations, many of them richly colored. It will be the combined work of more than 400 European and American scholars, and will be produced under the direction of an editorial board of leading American Jewish and Christian scholars and Hebraists.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

A Summer Hymnal, by John Trotwood Moore, is a novel of Tennessee. Every page is full of poetical prose; every chapter is preluded with a real poem. There is a quality in it all that one finds now and then in an author whose self responds more readily to the wild things of nature than to human beings, though the latter understanding is not wanting.

From the Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn.:

The Downing Legends, by J. W. De Forest, is a collection of four of what the author calls magazine stories told in verse. They are entitled, The Witch of Shiloh; The Last of the Wampanoags; The Gentle Earl, and The Enchanted Voyage.

From Small, Maynard & Co., Boston:

Anting-Anting, by Sergeant Kayme, is a collection of unusual stories of life in the Philippines, remarkable for their vivid power, and well worth reading.

From Lorena M. Page, Cleveland, O.:

Legendary Lore of Mackinac is a volume of original poems of Indian legends by Lorena M. Page. It is well illustrated.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS IN 1902

Those who expect to plant orchards or trees of any kind this fall or next spring should be on their guard, especially in territories where the seventeen-year cicada or locust is due. A destructive brood of this insect will occur in '02. They will be particularly noticeable in the eastern tier of counties in Illinois, in Sauk county, Wisconsin, all of Indiana, the western half of Ohio and in southern Michigan, extending to the central portions of Kentucky, into eastern Tennessee, western North Carlina and northern Georgia, western portions of Virginia, eastern counties of West Virginia, practically all of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, eastern and southern Pennsylvania, and a few scatered localities in western New York, along the lake shore and in Rutland county, Vt. The general distribution is shown on the accompanying map.

This is the largest of the seventeen-year broods of this insect. It last appeared in '85, and considerable damage was done to trees and shrubs in the territory mentioned. This insect will appear in May in the most destructive numbers. During that time they will deposit their eggs in trees and shrubs, seriously injuring them. The insect cuts a deep slit in the twig, in which it deposits its eggs. These eggs hatch in a short time, and the young, emerging from them, drop to the ground and remain below the surface for a period of seventeen years.

It is the cut in the twigs during the time the females are depositing their eggs that causes so much damage to trees, particularly young trees. In view of the fact that this pest occurs throughout such an important fruit belt, persons who expect to plant young orchards, particularly on land recently cultivated, should take warning. The chances are that trees planted this fall or next spring on recently cleared land will be seriously

DISTRIBUTION OF 17-YEAR CICADA IN 1902 INDICATED BY DARK AREAS.

injured, if not killed, by this insect. The adult rarely if ever takes food of any kind and lives a short time only after the eggs are deposited. Due to the fact that the cicada is not especially choice of trees in which to deposit its eggs, fruit growers should be exceedingly cautious and use every means to keep these pests from young trees. Trees of special value liable to be injured in districts where the pests will occur in greatest numbers should be protected for a few weeks with various kinds of coverings.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, in American Agriculturist.

Shuffle.

Perceiving now that the block was inevitable, the noble prisoner bethought him of suicide.

"Shall I shuffle off this mortal coil?" mused he.

But the executioner, being a man of some wit withal, divined his thought.

"You shuffle after I cut!" quoth this functionary briefly.

The duke was silent at this. It was not his grace's wont to bandy words with one from the community.—Detroit Journal.

SIGNS OF PARALYSIS

Can Be Discovered in Time.

"Numbness of the hands and arms, with premonitions of paralysis, kept by me while I was using coffee. I finally discovered it was caused by coffee; when I quit the coffee and began drinking Postum Food Coffee the numbness ceased entirely and I have been very well ever since. At that time I was unable to sleep, but now I sleep perfectly.

Husband was also troubled from lack of sleep while he was drinking coffee, but now he uses Postum Food Coffee with me, and we both sleep perfectly. Our little boy had peculiar nervous spells and I stopped the use of coffee with him and have been giving him all the Postum Food Coffee he cared for. He is perfectly well now.

My sister was troubled with nervous headaches while she used coffee. She found how greatly improved we were from discontinuing it and using Postum Food Coffee, so she made the change, and is now rid of her nervous headaches. We are naturally strong advocates of Postum." Mrs. J. Walford, Castalia, Erie Co., Ohio.

BIG SQUARE RIGGERS IN 16,000-MILE RACE

THE NEW STEEL SAILING SHIP ACME.

Shipping men are greatly interested in the coming race between the new steel sailing ships Acme and Brilliant, which will begin from Bayonne, N. J., on August 2. The destination of the vessels, each laden with refined petroleum in cases, is Yokohama.

As the Standard Oil Company, owner of the ships, acquiesces in the contest and has encouraged the respective skippers, the latter are exerting themselves to procure the best sailors available.

The Acme has never sailed a voyage, and was only recently towed down the coast from Sewall's shipyard in Maine, where she was built. She registers 3,000 tons. Her crew will number 33 men. The Brilliant was launched at Glasgow in April, and made a quick voyage across the Atlantic. She registers 3,600 tons.

Although the vessels have the same owners, the race will have an international aspect. The ships will sail under different flags, and the Brilliant will be manned by an English crew. Money is freely wagered on both sides of the Atlantic over the outcome. The Acme is the favorite in local betting.

The course will be shaped from Bayonne toward the African coast, and the voyage made via the Cape of Good Hope, Indian Ocean, Sunda Straits and the Pacific. The racers will have the advantage of the northeast trade winds, and for many days each captain expects to spread his entire 12,000 square yards of canvas. Each hopes to make the run in 100 days. The distance covered will be more than 16,000 miles.—Philadelphia North American.

CAPTURE OF A GIANT SALAMANDER LIZARD

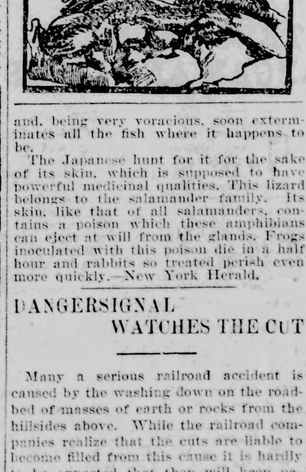
One of the rarest animals is the monster lizard of Japan, a specimen of which was recently captured. It often attains a length of five feet, weighing over fifty pounds. It infests the mountain lakes

and, being very voracious, soon exterminates all the fish where it happens to be.

The Japanese hunt for it for the sake of its skin, which is supposed to have powerful medicinal qualities. This lizard belongs to the salamander family. Its skin, like that of all salamanders, contains a poison which these amphibians can eject at will from the glands. Frogs inoculated with this poison die in a half hour and rabbits so treated perish even more quickly.—New York Herald.

DANGER SIGNAL WATCHES THE CUT

Many a serious railroad accident is caused by the washing down on the roadbed of masses of earth or rocks from the hillsides above. While the railroad companies realize that the cuts are liable to become filled from this cause it is hardly to be expected that they will keep patrols at every dangerous point, but the illustration shows an apparatus lately patented by John K. Haddinott, of Baltimore, Md., which will constantly guard the cut or other section of track which it parallels. It is simply a pair of contact rails so placed that a fall of rock or earth across the roadbed will crush the shell which encases them and throws the rails together to couple a circuit and set the danger signal. By placing a set of the apparatus close to each rail it would be next to impossible for any serious obstruction to occur without the danger being pointed out by the signal, and if the apparatus were used along the entire road it would indicate danger when a car was derailed or a wreck had occurred, thus often preventing a rear-end collision.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Many Are Built That Way.

"My aim," said the confidence man, "is to give happiness. In one way I may claim to be a philanthropist."

"A philanthropist!" exclaimed the listener.

"Certainly," was the answer. "If you have followed the various fakes and swindles of the present day, you surely must have noticed that some people are happy only when they are being properly humbugged."—Chicago Post.

Good Guess.

Teacher—If four boys have 20 peaches and 20 apples what will each have?

Fright Boy—Chol'rer morbus!—Philadelphia Press.

IS DETERMINED NOT TO CUT HIS BEARD

Mr. J. W. Martin, of Greenville, S. C., claims the distinction of wearing the longest growth of whiskers on record. This gentleman has a hirsute bunch that trials the ground when he releases it from his waistcoat—and he is a six-footer himself. One might think that a person with such wonderful whisker adornment must have been a long time on the earth developing the record-breaker, but this isn't the case at all. Mr. Martin is only 40 years of age, comparatively a young man. Added to this, his whiskers are still growing, and if he were to let them have their own way, they would double their length in a few years, for they grow at the rate of six inches every year.

Mr. Martin says he will never put a

razor to his face so long as he lives. He has a theory that, like Samson of old, in whiskers there is strength. He ascribes to the luxuriance of his beard the excellent condition of his health. He gives the hair a thorough wash every day, massaging the roots, for in this way, he says, he is able to preserve the health and endurance of the capillary marvel.

By the way, there are many other long bearded men in the South Carolina country. It is said to be no uncommon sight to see natives carrying around beards reaching two, three and even four feet toward the pavement.—New York Herald.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

COMPENSATION.

Blessed are those who get away,
And blessed are those who stay,
For those who go spend all—alack!—
The others have no trunks to pack.

AN EXPOSITION ECHO.

"My friend, Mrs. Binks, has rented her lovely home in Buffalo for the summer."

"Did the price tempt her?"

"No; the number of her country relatives scared her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A NECESSARY CITIZEN.

"It seems to me that you take a great deal of impertinence from that bartender."

"Well," answered Bronco Bob, "he's kind of got us where we can't kick. You see, he is not only bartender, but he runs the only undertaking shop in town, and we've simply got to put up with him."—Washington Star.

SUITABLY ATTIRED.

Mrs. Chatterton—Henry, for goodness sake, don't wear such short trousers! Give them to the rag man.

Chatterton—Not much! You women haven't got any patent on the rainy-day costume idea. These are my rainy-day trousers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

ITS POPULARITY EXPLAINED.

"Why is golf so much more fashionable than croquet?"

"Why, in croquet you don't have to wear one of those outlandish looking costumes."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

LEHEADING INSECTS FOR SCIENCE; EXTRAORDINARY RECENT EXPERIMENTS

Knowing that the Academy of Medicine in Paris usually obtains the bodies of decapitated criminals for the purpose of experimenting on them, and especially with the object of ascertaining to what extent motions are made by a body after the head has been separated from it, Signor Canestrini, an Italian scientist, thought that it would be worth while to make similar experiments on insects, and for several months he has been devoting his attention to this work.

Collecting a number of insects, he cut off their hands and then carefully noted what took place in each case. Some of the insects made no voluntary motion after being decapitated, but when touched or pinched gave every sign of life. The crickets remained on their feet in a natural position, even when headless, but most of the other victims rooled over at once on their backs. Lively insects, like bees and ants, remained almost completely motionless after they had been decapitated, and not until some time had elapsed did they seem to "realize" that they had lost their heads.

The most surprising fact, however, is that Signor Canestrini saw butterflies fly eighteen days, and a few crickets jump thirteen days, after decapitation, and he even says that the insect known as mantis religiosa moved quite freely fourteen days after its head had been removed.

The following table shows how long the various insects decapitated by him continued, as a rule—for a few crickets showed much greater vitality than is here indicated—to move their heads and their bodies after decapitation:

	DURATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.	
	Movements of the Body.	Movements of the Head.
Geotrupes stercorarius	5 days	16 hours
Cetonia aurata	9½ days	4 hours
Silpha obscura	6 days	12 hours
Harpalus	60 hours	12 hours
Butterflies	18 days	Several hours
Ants	30 hours	30 hours
Wasps	5 days	24 hours
Bees	40 hours	Several hours
Bombyx	30 hours	3 hours
Flies	36 hours	6 hours
Crickets	9 days	78 hours
Forficules	11 days	6 days
Grasshoppers	8 days	48 hrs. & more
Mantis religiosa	14 days	60 hours
Pyrrhocoris apterus	4 days	Several hours

From this table it appears that the movements of the head are always of shorter duration than those of the body.

In some insects, says Signor Canestrini, the head and body remain extremely sensitive up to the last instant of life. A cricket, if lightly touched, will raise itself immediately, and, if touched more than once, will jump about. That the head is still alive is shown by the movements of the antennae. A moist and congenial temperature tends to preserve the softness and vitality of the head and body, whereas a dry and warm temperature soon make them rigid, fragile and insensible. This is most clearly seen in the case of crickets and grasshoppers, for, if these insects are decapitated in cold weather and are then placed in moist ground, they will live much longer than they would if they had been decapitated in warm weather and had then been placed in dry ground.—New York Herald.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what th Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Cure for Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time back a friend wanted a cure for poil evil. Here is one and a good one:

Take black hickory bark and burn; leach the ashes and boil down to a potash; apply freely, and you will be sure to effect a cure.—A., Ronceverte, W. Va.

To Destroy Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquiry how to keep borers from peach and apple trees:

Take boards, say two feet in length, and any desired width. Nail up three sides of a box, leaving the fourth side open. Now, with this box, enclose the trunk of the tree, so when the fly comes to deposit eggs she strikes the outside of the box, and does no harm; and if she deposits eggs inside the box prevents the sun's rays from warming and hatching them. Keep the lower end of the box on or in the ground, and you will never be troubled with borers.—A., Ronceverte, W. Va.

Elder Flower Wine.

Editor Farmstead Toledo Blade:—In reply to M. J., of aBth, N. Y., who asks how to make elder flower wine

Take one quart of flowers, free from stems, one good lemon and boil together with four quarts of soft water; strain out well; when cool, add three pounds of soft white or granulated sugar to one quart of blossoms, then add one yeast cake, as prepared in making bread, to every five gallons of syrup; let it stand to ferment a few days; then rack off, bottle tight and set in cool place to stop fermentation. This is the best remedy for bad colds we ever tried. I am positive it has saved my family many dollars in doctor bills.

Now, will some one give me a recipe to make blackberry and grape wine, fermented and unfermented? Wishing The Blade success.—J. L. W., Killbuck, O.

Editor Farmstead:—To make elder flower wine: Take two quarts of blossoms, picked clean of stems, four sliced lemons, four pounds of granulated sugar and one gallon of boiling spring water. Put into an earthen or any clean vessel, having no taste or odor, and let stand till perfectly cool. Then add a small quantity of good hop yeast, to cause fermentation. Let it work out, which will be in three or four days. Then strain and bottle tight, and set away for six months, when it is ready to use. Use these ingredients in this proportion for any quantity.—A., Renceverte, W. Va.

To Dehorn Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing an inquiry in The Blade some time ago as to how to dehorn calves, and as yet no one having answered the inquiry, I conclude to give a bit of information from experience.

The horn of the calf should be about one-half inch long. Hold the calf's head firmly, and with a strong, sharp pocket-knife place edge well down at the base of horn and draw it through quickly, bearing edge close to the skull, so as to keep it well under the growth of the horn, until it cuts through to where horn growth begins the opposite side from where the knife entered. I always prefer to be on the left side of the head to cut off the right horn, and on the right side to cut the left horn, drawing the knife toward you. The horns can be cut with a strong pocketknife until they are one or more inches long, or become so solidly attached to the skull that one can not bend them back and forth with the hand. Occasionally they make a second start, which makes it necessary to clip again.—C. M. C., Bartlett, Iowa.

That Ailing Sow.

Editor Farmstead—I. R. T. G., of Light, N. C., will give his sow copperas once a day for a few days she will come out all right. Feed it in slop, from a level to a heaping teaspoonful at a dose, according to size of the hog. The trouble is kidney worms. I always give a little to hogs once a week, to keep them healthy. I also keep charcoal or rotten wood by them, and I never had a sick hog. A sow will not mate when being fed copperas, hence she will fatten much quicker. It acts on the ovaries, the same as verdigris from a piece of copper does on a mare. Six or eight times the past year some one has asked through The Blade what to do for dogs that had lost the use of their hind legs. I answered once before but it was not published for some reason.—J. H. H., Glasgow, Ky.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. J. Rath to get tincture of assafoetida for gapes in chickens, and give fifteen drops to every twenty-five chicks in their drink or feed for three feeds, and then feed two doses a week. I have tried this, and know that it will cure. Wishing the Farmstead success, I remain, W. B. G., Coal Centre, Pa.

Hair on Scars.

Editor Farmstead:—Can hair be made to grow on old scars, caused by wire cut on a horse?—G. B. R., Cozad, Neb.

No; because, as a rule the inflammation of the wound causes a destruction of the hair follicles.

Asparagus Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell about the culture of asparagus, whether from roots or the seed, the time of year to start it, soil, etc.—J. C. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Black Leg in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Would like to have some one tell me what to do to prevent my calves from dying with what is called "black-leg." They run in good pasture, are fed only on milk sour ed after being brought from the creamery. They are in good order. Please answer soon as convenient.—G. F. R., Lowville, Pa.

What Shall He Do?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a small field which is poor, and has not yielded much of anything for a number of years. I have sowed it to buckwheat, with the intention of plowing it down, then to sow rye and plow that down, and then seed with oats.

Some of the neighbors say to cut the buckwheat and invest in phosphate, putting it all on the piece. My idea is to increase the fertility of the ground. I have no manure to use now, and no stock, as I have just bought the land.

The land is a clay soil, slightly sloping to the south. Any information will be highly appreciated by a subscriber to your valuable paper.—F. A. M., Basil, Pa.

A Boy's Query.

Editor Farmstead:—My father is a subscriber to the Weekly Blade, and I want to know how old doves have to be to lay eggs, and how to tell the sex of young doves.—G. O. L., Coldwater, Mich.

Falling Plums.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me what will prevent plums and Damsons from falling off?—A., Conceverte, W. Va.

Algae in Water Tank.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some of your readers tell me what will prevent or kill algae in a tank?—J. S., Neb.

Ailing Sheep.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know what ails my sheep and what to do for them. They have a cough and their heads seem to be stopped up, so it is with difficulty they get their breath. They have been in this condition five or six months. They run in wold pasture and have pond water to drink.—A Subscriber, Okla.

CODLING MOTH.

How This Pest May Be Destroyed in Orchards.

It is a very easy matter to rear this pest from the "wormy" apples found on and under the trees in June and July. The apples may be placed in fruit jars or other glass vessels where the worm passes into the pupa state. In a short time it emerges as a perfect insect.

If the moth is taken from the jar at night and, placed in a room where there is a lighted lamp it at once goes to the light and circles about until it falls exhausted. When rested, it repeats its experiment.

Some people have the impression that the codling moth is not attracted to the light at night. This view of the matter is not correct. Even when confined in a glass it makes great efforts to reach the light.

A curious thing about the larva of the codling moth is that if placed in an empty bottle which is corked it invariably bores into the cork where it spins is cocoon.

When several are placed in the same bottle all of them will be found after a few hours in the cork. Some of them will bore clear through and throw some of the chips on the outside.

Place wash-tubs or similar receptacles in the orchard at night; fill pail, with water, place lighted lanterns in the middle of the tub, supported on stones or something similar. The moths will circle about the light until exhausted, and then fall into the water and drown.

SKIM-MILK CALVES.

Results at the Kansas Experiment Station.

Feeders find that the average skim-milk calf does not make profitable gains in the feed lot and will not buy him. Farmers find that the difference in price between an ordinary skim-milk calf and one that has run with the cows is frequently greater than the profits made from milking, and they drop dairy work.

The Kansas Experiment Station during the past winter fattened 130 head of calves for baby beef. These were divided into nine lots—one lot of ten had been raised by hand with skim-milk, and another lot of ten had run with their dams in small pastures until weaning. Both lots were put in fattening yards at weaning and were fed for seven months on alfalfa hay and corn. The results are as follows:

	Average gain per head. Pounds.	Feed for 100 pounds gain. Corn.	Alfalfa.
Calves raised with dam	435	473	472
Skim-milk calves	449	428	435

Corn cost 40 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay $8 a ton, making the cost of each 100 pounds gain $5.28 for calves raised with their dams and $4.88 for the skim-milk calves. The calves when fattened were shipped to Kansas City, the steers in each lot bringing $5.40 per hundred and the heifers $5.15. The packers paid the same price for the fattened skim-milk calves that they did for the others. In this trial, the skim-milk calves made the greater gain, gains at the least cost, and made the most profit.

We attribute the good showing made by the skim-milk calves to the fact that at weaning time they were already on grain feed, they did not worry at loss of their dams as did the other calves, and they were perfectly tame.

The skim-milk calves were fed until weaning on sterilized skim-milk with a grain ration composed of equal parts of corn and Kaffir-corn, with all the alfalfa hay they would eat. They were fed in this way twenty-two weeks and made an average daily gain of one and a half pounds per calf. The feed to raise these calves to weaning cost $5.27 per head. As the results show, they were in good condition for feeding when weaned and the experiment shows strongly the good feeding qualities of the skim-milk calf and the profits that can be made from it, when the calf is properly handled from birth to weaning and then pushed for baby beef.

The college herd of scrub cows, bought without regard to their value for the dairy, produced in a year, at creamery prices, milk worth $77.75 per cow. The skim-milk calves which were fattened in this experiment were of mixed breeding and were selected without regard to their value for the production of baby beef. They brought an average of $40 each when marketed at about a year old. This shows a gross income in a year from a scrub cow and a scrub calf of $77.75, when both cow and calf are pushed, the cow's milk sold, and the calf raised on skim-milk.

The best cow in the scrub herd produced milk in a year worth, at creamery prices, $60.88. The best calf in the skim-milk lot brought $47. This shows that a good scrub cow with a good calf could be made to bring over $100 gross income in a year. With large grade Shorthorn or Hereford cows of the dairy type crossed with a short-legged, thick-meated, blocky bull, the returns from both cow and calf would undoubtedly be much greater, making the combination of dairying and baby beef very profitable.—H. M. Cottrell, Manhattan, Kan.

Supplementary Crops.

For dairy cows, winter rye, wheat and alfalfa, where the latter can be grown, make excellent supplementary crops for the dairy farmer. In nothern latitudes oats and Canada peas sown in succession are probably the most satisfactory combination. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels of seed per acre. Cover to the depth of 3 to 3½ inches; four or five days later put on 1 to 1½ bushels of oats and cover about an inch deep. This crop can be fed green or can be cut for hay when the peas are in full bloom. The land must be free from weeds. Summer fallowing the latter part of the previous season is possible the best method of destroying weed seeds.

Sugar From Corn.

Capitalists claim they are perfecting plans to erect at Battle Creek, Mich., a factory to make refined table sugar from maize. This is something never yet accomplished in a large way, although experiments have been conducted for many years. "A company in St. Louis," said C. W. Post, in a newspaper report, "has been for a year quietly making sugar from corn, and refining under patented process, a very high grade sugar."

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak or

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

gans to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1265 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years experience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or heirs who are entitled to HOMESTEAD, FILING or less than one hundred and sixty acres on or before June 22d, 1901, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. I will buy Land Warrants. Address Comrade W. E. MOSES, Box 1335, Denver, Colorado.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

NEW CURE FOR FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

A MAGIC BALL WHICH ROLLS UP-HILL

If the toy ball shown in the illustration does not succeed in mystifying the children and even older people, it will be strange, for the device is intended to roll uphill and down without any visible means of propulsion. The gist of the invention is to mount a motor within the hollow body, as shown, in such a manner that its weight will overcome the force

of the spring—which, as will readily be understood, will cause the ball to revolve instead of the motor. The latter is pivoted on a spindle extending from wall to wall inside the ball, the spindle being rigidly attached to the sphere. A winding shaft projects in line with the small bit beside the spindle, and when the key is inserted in the slot and the ball held tightly in the hand the spindle and shank of the key prevent the center from turning and permit the spring to be wound. When the ball is under way the slot is invisible, and as the mechanism is almost noiseless there is nothing to indicate that the ball is not bewitched, caused with the interior mechanism.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Dignitary Relates.

"What is your name?" asked the city directory enumerator.

"Cotton," answered the man of the house.

"Any children?"

"Eleven."

"I suppose we shall have to let it go," said the enumerator, putting down the figures, "but it looks like padding the census."—Chicago Tribune.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Theory of Evolution.

"Please explain the evolutionary theory which has the support of most of the learned men in the world. Is it that man is the descendant of an ape-like animal?"—R. Y. W., Stimson, Mo.

The theory of evolution is that the existing universe, including not only the earth, the sun and planets, but the enormous number of stars, which are other suns, as well as all animal and vegetable life on this globe, has been gradually evolved by natural causes acting through the immeasurable course of past time. Charles Darwin gave his theory to the world in 1859. Long before this Lamarck had propounded a theory of evolution—that is to say, an unfolding of the higher forms of life, animal and vegetable, from the simplest. According to Lamarck, all species have become what they are through the moulding influence of external conditions (such as food, climate, etc.), and of exercise. From these the sources arise all variations, and characteristics thus acquired are handed down to succeeding generations. Darwin's work was, not to originate the idea of evolution, but to show by what means evolution had been brought about. This means he called the struggle for existence, to the action of which was attributed an unceasing natural selection. The proposition which he set himself to work out was this: (1) The off-spring of all organisms, whether animal or vegetable, tend to resemble their parents. But they are never exactly like their parents, but there is always some variation. The variations are mainly "spontaneous" (by which term Darwin meant that we cannot discover the cause of them), and, to a less extent, due to the manner of life of the parents and the environment in which they live, characteristics thus acquired being handed down to the next generation. (2) More young are born in every species than would be required to keep up its numbers, supposing that there were no natural check at work to prevent increase. Darwin instanced especially the elephant, which is the slowest of breeders. If allowed to multiply unchecked, elephants would soon people the earth. (3) In the struggle for existence, all favorable variations are singled out for survival by natural selection; it acts in the same way an artificial selection. Thus, as the breeder has produced the many varieties of domestic pigeons, nature has produced all the many species of the animal and vegetable kingdom. Finally Darwin held that natural selection is supplemented by sexual selection.

So much for the proposition, the truth of which Darwin undertook to demonstrate. Now let us look at the evidence by which it is supported. This falls into four categories. In the first place, the science of embryology has shown that each individual in one of the higher species of animals goes through, before birth, many of the stages through which, according to Darwin's theory, the species has gone in the process of evolution. In the second place, palaeontology bears witness to an advance from the lower to the higher forms. We find in the primary rock fishes and amphibians, and in the most recent rocks some reptiles. In the secondary rocks reptiles are dominant on land, in the sea and in the air. Pterodactyls, winged lizards, some small and some large, are kings of the air. Birds, too, are beginning to appear. There is the archaeopteryx, a true bird, though with many reptilian characteristics, found as fossil in the Bavarian lithographic stone; the toothed birds of America belong to this period. Small marsupials, allied to the existing kangaroo, are as yet the only mammals. In the Tertiary rocks birds of a less reptilian type are found in every quarter of the globe, but dominant eveywhere are the higher mammals, called from the manner of their growth as embryos, placental. In this period it is considered as proved that man already existed; he had already been developed, according to Darwin's theory, from a lower ape-like form, now extinct. Flint instruments showing unmistakable signs of human workmanship have been found in deposits that belong to a pre-glacial age. Apart from such proofs, it is pronounced evident, from the stage of development that man had reached at the beginning of the Quarternary period that he must already have been man, properly so-called, in the Tertiary.

We come in the third place to the testimony of comparative anatomy and comparative physiology. The anatomists put man at no great distance from the higher apes, whether their bony skeletons or their bodies generally be compared. Even their brains agree in structure, though in man the development is enormously greater. Comparative physiology shows that the processes of life in all animals are, roughly speaking, the same: all of them take in protoplasm as food; all of them make use of the oxygen in the atmospheric air, or of that dissolved in water, in order to oxidize the tissues they have built up, and so produce heat and energy. There is one mode of reproduction common to all. Proceeding to the fourth and last category of evidence, we observe the present geographical distribution of animals and plants is explicable on the theory of the gradual evolution of species (beginning at some one centre) and of their gradual dispersal to all accessible regions. Whereas, on the theory of special creation, why have oceanic islands only those animals which had the power of making their way thither over the sea? Of all mammals, why is the bat the only one truly indigenous in New Zealand?

Ohio's Total Vote.

Several newspapers are offering premiums on the total vote of several states next November, including Ohio. We are beset, in consequence, with letters beseeching us to give an opinion as to what the total vote of this state will be. Such questions should not be sent. They are not of general interest. Among the 153,000 subscribers to the Weekly Blade very few care one iota about the matter. The total vote of Ohio for the past ten years was as follows:

1891	795,631	1896	1,020,107
1892	851,625	1897	864,022
1893	835,604	1898	793,169
1894	776,819	1899	920,872
1895	846,906	1900	1,049,121

Ohio elects her governor and all the members of the General Assembly every second year. The alternate years she elects only a secretary of state and a few minor state officers. Hence, normally, the years when there is a governor and General Assembly elected, there is more interest, and the vote is larger. But the Presidential elections come in the off years, and naturally increase the vote in such years.

In the above table, note the totals. In 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1899 a governor and legislature were chosen. But 1892, 1896 and 1900 were years of Presidential elections. It will be seen that in those years the vote was the largest, because there was a greater interest in the matter.

This year Ohio elects a governor and General Assembly. The total vote of the state should, unless something arises to give added interest in the campaign, compare with the total vote of 1900 as the vote of 1897 compared with that of 1896; because in both cases, the general state election comes the year after a Presidential election. This is all the aid we can give any guessers on this problem. We will not make a prediction, because no one can tell, at this stage of the game, whether anything is going to happen that will create greater interest in the campaign than there was in that of 1897. There is one factor that should. It is this: The legislature to be elected this fall will have to choose an United States Senator to succeed Mr. Foraker. In 1897 this was not the case.

Please note the last rule above—"No answers by mail." If we take the trouble to answer a question, we must, in justice, give all our subscribers an equal chance. Don't write letters asking a reply by mail. This is the only answer that will be made to this question about Ohio's vote.

Publishing a Book.

E. T. Barnard, Kan.: The question whether the author shall copyright a book or whether the copyright shall belong to the publisher, is one to be settled by agreement between them. There is no reason you should not get it copyrighted beforehand, if you are willing to spend $1 for the purpose, and to get two copies of the title-page set up and printed by some local printer. Bulky manuscripts are best sent by prepaid express, and if rejected, the publishers should be instructed to return by express, charges to be collected of you. The more copies that are sold, the more profits. The author has nothing to say as to how many shall be printed. That is the publisher's business. Send only typewritten copy to the publisher. Typewriting is so cheap that publishers don't care to read pen-written monuscripts. The author has to depend entirely on the statements of the publishers as to the number of copies, sold, etc. The publisher determines the quality of paper, style of binding, etc. All the other matters you speak of should be settled by correspondence with the publishers after they have accepted the work. Please excuse us from any more answers on this subject, as it is not of general interest to our 153,000 readers.

Shat-el-Arab.

"Please tell me what the Euphrates river is called, from the mouth of the Tigris to the Persian gulf."—A. P. Way, Ohio.

The united rivers, from the junction, are called the Shat-el-Arab.

New York and Canada.

"New York state borders on Canadian soil, without a body of water separating them, and what bodies of water separate them?"—Subscriber, Muscatine, Iowa.

Are there no school geographies in Muscatine? Are there no railway ticket offices, where you can obtain free a folder of the New York Central or of some other eastern road, that gives a map of New York and Canada?

Lake Erie, the Niagara river, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, separate Canada from New York, to the point where the 45th parallel of north latitude crosses the river. That parallel forms the northern boundary of the remainder of New York, of Vermont and New Hampshire.

Rhode Island's Capital.

In a recent answer to the effect that, a couple of years ago, Rhode Island abandoned her two capitals, and now has but one—Providence—the name of the abandoned second capital was printed New Haven, by a typographical error. It should have been Newport, of course. New Haven was the second capital of Connecticut, but it was abandoned a number of years ago, and Hartford is the only capital of that state.

Rural Mail Routes.

"A rural mail route is to be established here soon. It has been reported that when the roads get bad in the winter that it will be abandoned; also that those along the route will be taxed heavily to make the roads good. Are these statements correct, or will the carrier have to make the trip the same as a star route carrier?"—W. C. W., Kimbolton, O.

As we understand the policy of the department, a rural route will not be established when the roads are bad. The people will be left without this great convenience until they have public spirit enough to build decent roads. You ought to know that the national government, nor the Postoffice department, has no power to order the roads to be improved, or the people to be taxed therefor. That is a matter for the state or the county authorities.

Illegal Marriages.

"Would a couple be legally married, if married without a license? Would said couple be legally married, if, after a few weeks a license was procured, but no second marriage performed?"—Subscriber, Michigan.

In any state where a license is required, the person performing a marriage ceremony without a license is subject to a severe penalty. No man who has a proper respect for a woman would ask her to consent to an illegal marriage. The obtaining of a license afterward would not make the marriage regular. Another ceremony would have to be performed.

Iron Arrow Heads.

"I found, partly imbedded in solid clay, at the bottom of a ditch in my meadow, what I believe to be an arrow-head. It is 2½ inches long and hollow about half way to point. It is of iron, and was very rusty when found. I scaled rust off with my knife. Did Indians use iron arrow heads?. Have there been found arrow heads made of iron in east Tennessee? Will a museum buy such a relic as this one?—G. A. C., Tuckahoe, Tenn.

After the Indians came in contact with white men they used weapons of steel or iron, obtained from traders. Iron or steel arrow heads have been found. Your section of the country had a large Indian population a century ago, and there is nothing improbable in the supposition that the head you found belonged to an Indian. As for selling it, you would find a very insignificant price would be offered, if anything. Such relics should be given, not sold, to the museum of some college or university, or to the National Museum at Washington.

Moon Has No Influence.

"Please inform me what has been the result of scientific tests in regard to effect of the moon on the earth, the weather, and vegetation, etc."—S. M. E., Vinton, Iowa.

The moon has no influence whatever on the weather, on vegetation, nor anything of the sort. All those beliefs are relics of pagan superstition—of the ancient worship of the moon as a goddess. Scientific investigations have proved there is no connection between the moon and any of these things.

Andree Was Lost.

"Please state the results of Andree's balloon expedition, which left Norway in search of the North Pole two years ago?"—A. N. Y., Sylvis, Pa.

There were no results, for the expedition has never been definitely heard from. It is believed that Andree and his companions were either drowned in the sea, from some accident to the balloon, or that they perished of cold and starvation in the icy wastes of the north.

Building the Ark.

"Where in the Bible does it say that Noah was 120 years in building the ark? I have looked for it and cannot find it.—W. M. R., Munith, Mich.

No such statement is made in the Bible, so far as we know. In Genesis vi. 3, God is represented as saying: "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he is flesh; yet his days shall be one hundred and twenty years." Some have construed this to mean that that time should be given for repentance before the flood; and from this assume that Noah was 120 years building the ark. But the words, by the best authorities, are deemed to mean that the extreme duration of human life should thereafter be 120 years.

The Book of Job.

"Was Job a real man, or is the book of Job an allegory?"—S. M. L., Hialwassee, Ga.

That is a question which is a matter of opinion. Some hold to the theory that Job was a real person; others, that the book is a mere allegory, or a parable—a story intended to inculcate moral truths. There is no way of deciding the matter.

Royalty.

"Kindly inform me what is the customary royalty allowed writers of fiction by publishers. I suppose it is a stipulated amount per copy."—W., Kyana, Ind.

The matter is so much a matter of private agreement between publisher and author that there can hardly be said to be any "customary" rate. Probably 10 per cent is the most common one.

No Right Reserved.

"Did New York, when she adopted the constitution, reserve the right to secede? It is so stated in a school history of the United States used in the South."—W. C., Mobile, Ala.

New York did not; no state did. Rhode Island stayed out of the Union until May 29, 1790, and came in then because of the passage by the Senate to prohibit the importation into the United States of merchandise from Rhode Island.

The Rainbow.

"Were there any rainbows before the flood? This came up in Sunday school, and some argued that there were rainbows before the flood."—J. G. H., North Madison, Ind.

As the rainbow is merely the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays by the falling drops of rain, it undoubtedly existed before the flood. Dr. Smith, in his Dictionary of the Bible, says: "The right interpretation of Genesis ix. 13, seems to be that God took the rainbow, which had hitherto been but a beautiful object shining in the heavens when the sun's rays fell on falling rain, and consecrated it as the sign of his love and the witness of his promise."

The Higher Criticism.

"Please explain the higher criticism of the Bible."—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

The term "criticism" means a detailed inquiry into the origin, integrity, authority and text of literary and historical documents.

The lower criticism, in the Biblical field, deals only with the text. The higher criticism, with the origin and integrity and authority of the original documents.

In Biblical criticism, the lower criticism is the one which has been applied up to about a century ago. You know that for the Old Testament we depend, in our text upon copies of the Jewish Scriptures. Of the primitive text, we know nothing. There are no copies which go back earlier than probably the ninth century after Christ. As to the New Testament, the earliest manuscripts we have of any part go back to the fourth century, but none of them are complete. Of course, in these manuscripts there are many differences. It is believed that the variations number not less than 120,000; yet they the mostly differences in spelling or inflection, leaving no more than 1,600 to 2,000 places where the true reading is at all in doubt, while the doubtful readings which affect the sense are fewer still, and those which affect the doctrines are still less numerous. The comparison of these different readings, in an endeavor to find the most accurate text, is the domain of the lower criticism.

The higher criticism, as applied to the Bible, endeavors to investigate the history of each book, the changes made in it by compilations from earlier records, the authenticity of the historical portions, and the authority to which each is entitled. It applies the same methods of learned criticism that are applied in all other ancient historical works, including all the literary treasures that came to us from antiquity.

The higher criticism, as applied to the Bible, is opposed by those who hold the idea that it is inspired in every statement, and therefore not a subject for such criticism. The reply of those favoring it is that it is eminently proper to determine what is inspired and what is not; that the lower criticism shows that changes and errors have been made in the text, and therefore it is reasonable to suppose other errors, other than textual, have also crept in.

Origin of Sunday Schools.

"Please give as much space as possible to the origin of the Sunday school. When, and by whom was it first taken up?"—N. E., Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Robert Raikes, an English philanthropist, born in Gloucester, Eng., in 1735, died in 1811, was the founder of the Sunday school system of to-day. Raikes was publisher and editor of the Gloucester Journal. In 1781 he hired rooms for Sunday schools at Gloucester and employed poor women at a shilling a day to teach and induced large numbers of the poor children, whom he found in the streets of the town, to attend. Raikes loved children all his days. Accounts of his Sunday schools in the columns of his journal attracted attention, the schools grew and Raikes lived to see his schools spread over England. By his direction all the children that attended his funeral at Gloucester were given a shilling and a plum cake. Previous to Raikes' time, however, Luther and Knox had established Sunday schools and there were several in Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, also established a Sunday school at Savannah, Ga., several years before Raikes began his work.

The Naval Academy.

"I have a friend wishing an appointment to the naval academy. Is there a book published describing the different courses? If so, where can it be secured?"—L. W., Ansonville, Pa.

There is no such book. There are no different "courses" in the institution. The U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis is a school to train young men to become officers in the United States navy. Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years. They are nominated by the members of Congress, who generally make their choice of a candidate by a competitive examination. The candidate so chosen is obliged to undergo a thorough physical and mental examination for admission to the academy. In the event of his passing, he is required to sign articles agreeing to serve in the United States navy for a term of eight years, unless sooner discharged. This includes the term of probation at the academy. A naval cadet receives a salary of $500 a year. Upon graduation from the academy he is commissioned an ensign in the navy at a salary of $1,200 a year.

The course of study is the most severe in the United States, even more so than that at the military academy at West Point. The course embraces a very thorough course in mathematics in every branch; all the natural sciences; French and Spanish, drill regulations, history, international, constitutional and military law, civil and naval engineering, ordnance, gunnery, navigation, and the art and science of war.

As the Representative from each Congressional district has only one appointment of a cadet each six years, you will see your friend has no chance to get in, as you will see by the above, until there is a vacancy to be filled from your district. Your Representative can appoint whom he chooses, or he may throw the appointment open to a competitive examination. This is not the examination for entrance to the academy. The latter is very searching, and a diploma from any school is of no value.

Turgenieff.

Some subscriber addressed us a query about the above-named author, but we have mislaid his card. The following is the reply:

Ivan Turgenieff, the celebrated Russian novelist, was born in 1818 and died in 1881. He is frequently compared with Tolstoy as he was a great reformer and contributed to the emancipation of the serfs through his work. "Annals of a Sportsman." His writings can hardly be called spiritual.

Turgenieff was the first to apply to the word Nihilist a political meaning instead of a social, and in his book, "Fathers and Son," the epithet is defined and explained. Among his chief novels are, "A Nest of Reformers," "Rudin," "On the Eve," "Virgin Soil" and "A Lear of the Steppes."

Miscellaneous.

J. L. S., Berlee, Pa.: No one knows.

W. T. G., Patmos, N. C.: We never heard the story and never saw the poem.

E. M. W., Galatia, Ill.: When nosebleed is persistent it needs the personal attention of a good physician.

A. L. P., Pineville, Mo.: By the census of 1890, the population of Chattanooga was 32,490, of Nashville 80,865, and of Memphis 102,320. We have not the figures for Knoxville.

A. E. C., Denison, Tex.: We don't know. It would require a chemical analysis to determine. Send it to the professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Texas, Austin. He would probably be able to tell you.

J. M., Beech Creek, Pa.: The fact that a helpless son receives a pension would have nothing to do with the eligibility of the mother to receive one. From your statement of the case, we think it probable she can get one.

R. J., Blue Mound, Kan.: Secretary Alger was not "whitewashed." All the fool charges about "embalmed beef" did not affect him in the least. They were mostly false. All there was true about the matter was that a quantity of canned roast beef spoiled. The government did not pay for it. This was not an attempt to swindle the government, for canned goods are liable to spoil in hot climates. Secretary Alger resigned, not on account of that, but for other reasons. He did not have his salary continued, for two reasons: First, Congress never passed any act of the kind, and second, Mr. Alger is a wealthy man, and does not need the money. When an ignoramus comes at you with fool statements, why not ask him for the proof? It is his duty, by all rules of debate, to prove his case. We are tired of being appealed to for disproof of such ridiculous rot.

It Was Beyond Her Ken.

"All that I am," he said, looking proudly at her, "I owe to my wife."

She loved him more at that moment than she ever had before. It was so noble of him to give her this high praise. She wanted to go right over to him and throw her arms around his neck. Then he raised his hat and rubbed the palm of one of his hands over his bald head.

An hour later she was still wondering what "those silly fools" had suddenly commenced to laugh at, and why they looked at her as if she were the cause of the joke.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 621 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I have been greatly benefited by using your Ointment for pimples."—Mrs. M. Young, 457 4th Avenue, New York.

NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., you will upon request be mailed

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

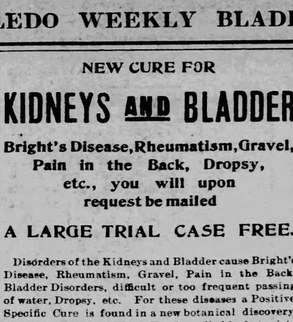
Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. E. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder disease after ten years' suffering, the bladder trouble being so great he had to rise ten to twelve times during the night. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young, of Kent, O., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womankood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

DRAWS LIQUIDS WITHOUT SEDIMENT

With the aid of the bottle-holding arrangement shown below it is possible to remove the contents of a bottle without disturbing any sediment which may have lodged in the bottom, and the task of extracting the cork is reduced to a minimum one. The standard is shaped to engage the sides of the bottle closely, and the inner end of the outlet tube projects vertically upward a short distance to force the cork into the bottle when the latter is thrust downward. The glass having been previously placed in position beneath the outlet, the liquor flows into it without the necessity of tilting the bottle quickly over the glass, as ordinarily must be done. The bottle may be provided with an opening



at the neck, through which the small cork sealing the outlet is withdrawn. Around the outlet tube is fixed a rubber washer to prevent leakage, forming a tight closure as the bottle is pressed over the tube. The inventor is Thomas E. Lane, of 108 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, England.

THIS TOMBSTONE PUZZLES GERMANTOWN

On a gravestone in the public burying ground of Germantown, the quaint old suburb of Philadelphia, stands recorded the strangest of occurrences in modern times, says the New York Herald. Philadelphians are usually reputed to be slow, but, as a rule, they do not take 969 years to make up their minds to die. Yet this is the time, which, according to his tombstone at least, it took Adam Shisler to do so.

The inscription over this modern Methuselah reads:

> In Memory of
> ADAM SHISLER,
> who departed this life Dec. 22,
> 1777. Aged 969 years.

Of course there is an explanation for this phenomenon, and it is to be had from the ancient keeper of the burial ground. Adam Shisler, it seems, died at the age of sixty-nine. The man who was making his gravestone, however, became slightly mixed over the numbers, and carved ninety-six instead. Perceiving his mistake, and being unwilling that the stone should be wasted and his labor

go for naught, he simply filled in the first nine with plaster and carved another after the six.

At first the makeshift was not noticeable, and all went well until the old Concord school house was built in a lot adjoining the burying ground. By that time the plaster had become worn away by the winds and rains, and an outline of the first nine was faintly visible. It was not long before the schoolboys, in their explorations of the graveyard, noticed this figure. Immediately they set upon it with their knives and soon it was recorded for all posterity that Adam Shisler had equalled the record established by Methuselah more than six thousand years ago.

Cure of the Baby.

Hiccough is usually a sign of stomach derangement and is often caused by babies being fed at irregular intervals, either too frequently or not frequently enough. In either case the child suffers from repletion because, after a too long fast it takes more than is good for it, and this repletion results in indigestion. Regular hours of feeding should be strictly enforced, otherwise much more troublesome symptoms will arise. A teaspoonful of fluid magnesia should be given once or twice, and this will probably cure the hiccough. If it does not, the food will probably need changing, more especially if any farinaceous food is being given. If hiccough persists in increasing, a doctor should be consulted.

Silk Worms in Germany.

Germany is still trying to cultivate silk worms, according to a report received at the State Department from Consular Agent Harris at Elbenstedt. The severity of the climate has made all attempts of this sort failures in the past. It has been found that the question of climate was not so applicable to the worms themselves as to the mulberry leaf, and a substitute for this plant is being looked for. It is stated that in Crefeld in 1900 120,000 worms were fed with black hellebore, with the result that a silk fiber was attained, though greatly inferior to that produced by worms fed on the mulberry leaf.

To Give the Falls a Chance.

Bridget O'Hoolahan (on Pan-American excursion, at Niagara)—"Arrah, ain't it a grand sight, Pathrick?"

O'Hoolahan—"Hist, woman! Shtop talkin' long enough for me to hear the roar!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

A QUEER CUSTOMER.

A Jeweller Who Thought He Was Dealing With a Way-back Pearl Hunter.

"They were ordinary looking countrymen, attired in the up-river country fashion, and would have passed unnoticed by the casual observer," said a well known traveling man to-day in speaking of a group of countrymen whom he met on a train en route from Memphis a few days ago, "but," continued the traveling man, "I was attracted to them by their conversation, and so joined in and heard a good story.

"I learned that the men were pearl hunters from De Kalb county, and they had been in Arkansas prospecting.

"One of the men, who seemed to be the leader, said he was a pearl dealer, and had been for years, but there was nothing about his general appearance to indicate that he was possessed of wealth, and this was no doubt the prime reason for his being able to play the unsophisticated countryman.

"As I have said, the men had been in Arkansas, where they fished up a few pearls, and, in passing through Memphis, thought they would try the market in disposing of a few of them. They chanced to go into a jewelry store owned by a fat, sleek-looking man, evidently thoroughly acquainted with the ways of the world.

"My country acquaintances sidled up to this man and asked if he would like to buy a pearl. The man was willing and any friend showed him a very pretty specimen, for which he wanted a couple of hundred dollars.

"'Oh, no,' said the jeweler, 'that's too much. I couldn't think of buying at such a price.' And by way of emphasis he said he had a much handsomer pearl for which he only asked $300. He produced his gem and my country friend examined it thoroughly and asked the German several times if he really would take $300 for it. The jeweler assured him that was all he asked and would sell it to him for that amount.

"'All right,' said the countryman, placing the pearl in his mouth, and drawing from his wallet a roll of bills, counting out $300 and throwing it on the counter with the remark that he would take it.

"The jeweler at once turned pale and began a protest that he was joking, but the countryman was firm, and then the jeweler said the pearl was not his, but was left with him to be sold on commission. The countryman said he was not responsible for that, as it was a question between the jeweler and his client.

"The jeweler then grew indignant and threatened to have the countryman arrested, and did send out for a policeman, but my friend waited for the officer and stated his side of the case. The officer declined to make the arrest, and then the countryman sent on of his partners out for a lawyer, to whom he stated his case, and the lawyer demanded that the jeweler have his client arrested, but he hesitated, and after a brief consultation with the officer, decided to drop the matter, pay the lawyer his fee of $10 and gather in his $300, which up to this time was lying on the counter untouched.

"The countryman laughed as he finished his story, and told me that he was going to New York, where he expected to sell his pearl for at least $2,000 or $3,000, if he chanced to find a man who wanted just that kind of a pearl. I do not know the value of pearls, but that one was a beauty, and as my country friend is evidently up on pearls, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of the value he placed upon it."—Nashville Banner.

MADE A COLLECTION OF WAR GODS

As ethnographic studies, it is alleged that few specimens of primitive art are more valuable than the oddly sculptured effigies of war gods which were at one time regarded with such awe by the natives of Hawaii, New Zealand and certain other countries. The reason is, because on many of these figures, grotesque though they seem to us, various human emotions are finely, if rudely, portrayed. A fine collection of these war gods has just been made by a scientist.

In Hawaii these effigies were made of the roots of osier and were adorned with red feathers from the bird known as "oiiwi," and with yellow and black feathers from the bird known as "oo." In 1800 these birds had become so rare that a law was passed prohibiting any one from killing them and ordaining that those caught alive should be released after the necessary feathers had been carefully plucked from them.

Various emotions were expressed by those war gods. Thus one notable for his horizontal eyes, his open mouth and his sharp teeth, expresses calm ferocity; and a second, distinguished by his drooping lips and his enormous eyes, expresses sadness.—New York Herald.

NEW DEVICE MAKES THUNDER TO ORDER

Even on the clearest, calmest day thunder, artificial, it is true, yet strangely like natural thunder, can be manufactured by any one who will try the following simple, newly devised experiment.

Get a piece of ordinary twine, two or three feet in length, and place it around the back of your head, according to the manner shown in the accompanying picture. Next bring the two ends forward past the ears, or, rather past the auricles. The ears must then be closed by keeping the fingers pressed firmly over them, and at the same time the fingers or hand must be pressed firmly over the twine at the point where it lies directly outside each auricle. Now ask some one to pull the two ends of twine with his thumb and index finger, and then, a firm pressure being meanwhile maintained, to let them slip slowly through the fingers.

At once an illusion of thunder will be produced. You will hear peal after peal and the firmer the pressure on the twine the louder will be the sound. If a few knots are tied in the twine a still more startling illusion will be produced.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for August 4, Abram and Lot. Gen. xiii:1-18. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Because of famine in Canaan, Abram went down into Egypt, then, and for centuries before and after, the greatest grain producing country of the world. It has been suggested that this journey indicated lack of faith—that God was able to supply him with food even as he fed the prophet (1 Kings xvii:4). While admitting the power of God, we are not warranted in assuming that there was any divine promise of such care, and in the absence of a promise Abram had no right to presume a miracle would be wrought for him. The stay in Egypt was profitable to the patriarch and consequently to all after generations, for it gave opportunity for the display of some infirmities which otherwise might have been concealed (Gen. xii:10-20). It is always desirable to know the true character of a prominent actor in history. Abram feared that his wife's beauty might involve him in troubles to avert which he prevaricated with most serious results to his reputation and standing at the court of Pharaoh.

RETURN.—(Verses 1, 2, 3, 4.) Abram was ejected from Egypt for his duplicity. The king determined not to tolerate one in his dominions who, by false pretenses, had brought trouble upon the royal household. Rich in silver, gold and cattle, accompanied by his nephew, and bringing the household of both, the patriarch returned from the south to Bethel, his last place of sojourn in Canaan (Gen. xii:8). He had now become a prince, surrounded by a large following, which may have numbered a thousand souls (Gen. xiv:14). The moral obliquity mentioned above had not obscured Abram's faith which was still firmly fixed in God. It often occurs now, and it would have been common in that day, that under stress of circumstances men break down on the side of their lives which is turned toward their fellow men, while they maintain unshaken allegiance to the Almighty. Hence on reaching Bethel Abram found the old altar which he had erected and there called on God (Psalm cxvi:17).

STRIFE.—(Verses 5, 6, 7.) The preparation of Abram for his mission as shown last week, was by a policy of separation (Gen. xii:1). He had withdrawn from his kindred in Ur, tarried in Haran until his father died (Gen. xi:32), and had come to Canaan. All the hopes based on this promise which could not be fulfilled until he should be relieved of some other incumbrances. Lot, his nephew, still attached to his tribe, was really united to promote and share the glory of his career, and he was preserved. But how? At last occasion was offered in a very simple way. There was not room for the flocks of Abram and Lot, if they remained together, and their herdmen had many disputes in consequence. In general the general controversies among kindred are deplored, and yet they frequently work out good results. It was so with Paul and Barnabas, who could not agree concerning Mark (Acts xv:39). And it proved so in the case of Abram and Lot.

PROPOSAL (Verses 8 and 9).—Fortunately the contention was limited to the herdmen. It never reached their masters because Abram had good sense to step forward promptly with a measure for an adjustment of the difficulty. His act was highly commendable in the interest of peace (Matt. v:9). The two might have been involved in such trouble as would have made them long and bitter enemies, resulting in open hostilities among their descendants. For less provocation nations have gone to war. The proposal was generous to extreme. Abram, after expressing his earnest desire for friendly relations with his nephew, allowed him to decide what part of the country he would take, agreeing to accept what was left. In this way the two men would by mutual agreement and good will go apart, and thereafter form two separate and distinct households. This proposition rested on the wise maxim of the ancients "they cannot agree let them separate" (Amos iii:3).

CHOICE (Verses 10 and 11).—The offer of Abram should have been rejected. Lot should have given him the choice of the land. This was due on the score of age, and in eastern countries from time immemorial that consideration outweighed almost every other, and found expression at last in the Mosaic code (Lev. xix:32). Besides, the land belonged by Divine grant to the posterity of Abram (Gen. xii:7), and any others who might reside there should have respected this title. The passing man was not considerate of the superior claim or years of his uncle. Looking in different directions from Bethel he saw the plain of the Jordan, that which preceded the destruction of the cities which resulted in the Dead Sea. The plain was then beautiful, fertile and well watered, reminding one of the far-famed garden in which the first man was placed by God. With supreme regard to his own welfare, and with utter indifference to the interests of his relative, Lot selected this best portion of the land. His selfishness showed him unworthy to be the family of Abram.

SEPARATION (Verses 12 and 13).—However great his surprise and disappointment over the choice of his nephew Abram accepted the decision with good grace (Gen. xiii:12). He continued to dwell in the land of Canaan, holding the place of the altar as the center of his possessions, and feeding his flocks unmolested on the surrounding plains. In reality he had lost nothing and gained much. The sole occupant of a country too limited for the use of all he might with much liberty and ease conduct his affairs in his own way. Moreover Lot was settled in the new possessions, evidently satisfied with his choice and probably congratulating himself on the better prospects for his flocks. So the generosity of one and the selfishness of the other had worked out results acceptable to both. One item in Lot's movements clouded all his future. He pitched his tent near Sodom, hoping to gain advantage from the city into which he afterwards moved. But that proved the way to peril, to death and disaster. For Sodom was wicked and Lot shared in its ruin (Gen. xix:1).

PROMISE (Verses 14, 15, 16).—Abram is now ready to open a new chapter in his history. All unprofitable alliances are broken—all who might hinder his entire consecration to his appointed mission are removed. It has taken many years, through various and sometimes painful experiences, to prepare him for the high-pitched pentagon, with five sides open, revolves on the core.

A chain made of links, each containing six links, is of the twist variety and lays flat. Mr. Clay has made many articles besides chains, such as tweezers, pincers and furniture nuts, but he has made a specialty of chains and believes that in that line he stands foremost.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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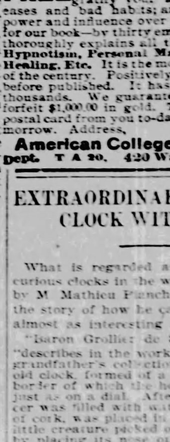
NEW WRITING MACHINE FOR THE BLIND

A very useful writing machine for the blind, or rather, for those who become blind, has been invented by Dr. Javal, the distinguished eye specialist, and a pathetic interest attaches to it for the reason that Dr. Javal himself recently lost his sight, and it was this misfortune which impelled him to turn his attention to the subject.

According to him—and the experiment he says, can easily be tried by any one—no one who has become blind, no matter how expert he may have been with the pen, can succeed in writing straight



and legible lines on paper. That a few lines may be straight and legible, he admits, but he claims that they are the result of chance, and that without an artificial guide no satisfactory work of this kind can be done.

Such a guide, or writing tablet, he has now invented. It consists essentially of a sort of metal hollow or gutter in which the elbow is placed, while at the other end of the machine is a cork plate, on which the paper is fixed, and which makes, with the axis of the board on which it is supported, an angle equal to that of the writing. The blind person holds the pen or pencil in the ordinary manner, and writes by moving his elbow in the metal hollow.—New York Herald.

HYPNOTISM

FREE—Would you achieve business and social success; improve your talents; gratify your ambitions; cure diseases and bad habits; and wield wonderful power and influence over others? If so, write for our book—sent free—by the foremost specialists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing, Etc. It is the most remarkable work of the century. Positively nothing like it ever before published. It has brought success to thousands. We guarantee success to you or forfeit $1,000.00 in gold. The book is free. A postal card from you to-day brings the book to-morrow. Address,

American College of Sciences,
Dept. T A 20. 420 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

EXTRAORDINARY NEW CLOCK WITHOUT HANDS

What is regarded as one of the most curious clocks in the world has been made by M. Mathieu Planchon, a scientist, and the story of how he came to fashion it is almost as interesting as the clock itself.

"Baron Grollier de Servière," he says, "describes in the work, which tells of his grandfather's collection of curiosities, an old clock, formed of a plate of tin, on the border of which the hours were engraved just as on a clock face. In the center was filled with water a tortoise, made of cork, was placed in it, and at once this little creature picked out the correct time by placing its nose opposite the hour.

"At noon, or midnight, and even though forcibly removed to some distance it quickly returned to it. In this way it imperceptibly moved along the border of the plate, indicating each hour in turn. The surprising part is that it is not easy to

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

There are many among the older newspaper readers who recall Charles Nordhoff's splendid work as a Washington correspondent in the later '70's and the '80's, and who read with regret the tidings of his demise on July 1 at his California home. His career was a varied one. Born in Prussia in 1830, he was brought to the United States by his parents five years later. In 1843 he learned the printer's craft in Cincinnati. He went East, and joined the navy, serving several years. In 1857 he entered the employ of Harper & Brothers, New York, and from 1861 to 1871 he was assistant editor of the New York Evening Post. In 1874 he became the Herald's Washington correspondent. For eleven years past he has been living in retirement in California. Of his career the Herald says:

A self-made man in its largest and most generous sense, he had those sterling qualities which refused to compromise with fate, which forced even adverse circumstances to yield to his wishes and his ambition. His education was the product of his experience in the composing room, in the American navy, in his contact with all phases of human life, and was therefore practical to the last degree. Few men have made a braver battle for success, and fewer still have by the sheer force of unbending purpose risen from a narrow and unpromising boyhood to a sphere of influence which gave weight to his criticism both of politics and literature. He was his own architect and his own builder, and if he had some of the weaknesses which a life of struggle renders it impossible to avoid, he had also, in larger degree, the strength which is impressive and the personality which can never be ignored.

In the field of American politics, in which he was a skilled critic, Mr. Nordhoff was "a looker on in Vienna." He was in thorough sympathy with the people, was himself a workingman who took a boundless pride in the government and the institutions which gave him, as they give us all, an opportunity to make the best and the most of himself, and he had no patience with that trickery which seeks office for the sake of emolument. He was unsparing when he thought it necessary to denounce a politician or a policy, but behind the pen which at times aroused indignation, as the readers of the Herald well know, was an honesty of purpose as rugged as it was unflinching and as determined as its own conviction of duty to the public.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

On July 19 a memorial to Margaret Fuller Osseli was unveiled at Point of Woods, Long Island. It was placed there, because near that point, 51 years ago, the gifted woman in whose honor it was reared perished at sea, in sight of land.

Sarah Margaret Fuller was one of the most remarkable of American women of the first half of the nineteenth century. Her father was a hard-working Massachusetts lawyer, an active and public spirited man, who served three terms in Congress. He died suddenly of cholera, intestate and insolvent, in 1835. Margaret was the eldest of eight children, and was born in 1810. So precocious was she that she began the study of Latin at the age of six. When her father died, she vowed to do her whole duty to her brothers and sisters, and she kept the pledge. She taught school in Boston and Providence, with such success that she was able later to devote herself to private teaching at the then unheard-of rate of $2 per hour.

During the period of transcendentalism in New England, she knew intimately the leading minds of the time—Emerson, Hawthorne, Channing, Clarke, as well as the Brook Farm symposium. She occasionally visited the Farm, though never believing fully in the experiment. She conducted the Dial, translated German works, and finally, in 1844, went to New York as literary critic of the Tribune, living in Mr. Greeley's family at first. She visited the prisons and theatres, asylums and music-halls, the picture galleries and lecture-rooms, writing about them all in the Tribune. She became a powerful moral influence in raising the level of public thought on artistic, literary and philanthropic subjects.

Her intimate friends were among practical, honest, striving people, many of whom made their mark in the world in after years. After twenty months of hard work, Miss Fuller, having saved some money, went to Europe with friends. There she met those foremost in the literary, social, political and reformatory spheres of the time. On her second visit to Rome, in December, 1847, she married the Marquis Ossoli, an Italian nobleman. A son was born the next year, and in 1849 she and her husband entered with zeal into the struggle for Italian independence.

The French interfered and put down the rebellion in the Papal states. The Ossolis fled to Florence, where they stayed several months. The property of the Marquis being lost through his connection with the insurrection, they determined to come to America, and left Leghorn on a sailing vessel May 17, 1850. As she was nearing New York, a tremendous hurricane drove the vessel on the Long Island shore. The child was drowned in the arms of the steward, who was trying to reach the beach with him, but neither mother nor father were heard of more. Somewhere in the sands of the treacherous shoals lie all that was mortal of Margaret Fuller Ossoli and her husband.

DROUTH AND STRIKES.

The weather map and the labor field are the two objects of greatest interest at this time. The drouth in the corn belt was partially broken by showers during the past week, but the intensely heated term still keeps up. The corn crop will be reduced, but this will conduce to higher prices, and so even things up. The lack of pasturage, from the dry weather, is also acting injuriously to live stock interests; and the backset to western agricultural conditions is beginning to show in the reduction of orders for fall goods by merchants doing business in the region affected by the drouth.

In the ranks of labor there is a very large number of men engaged in the steel strike, while the strike of the firemen and engineers in the anthracite coal fields has compelled the miners to lay idle. The secondary effect of these strikes is very great, for the paralysis in coal mining and in the steel manufacture has largely reduced railway tonnage, thus compelling the roads to abandon many freight trains and lay off their crews. The danger from the strike situation is that it will unfavorably affect our export trade. The tendency abroad, because of the trade stagnation there, is toward lower wages and cheaper production while in the United States the drift is the other way. As there has been a great increase in the capacity of our industrial plants, especially in manufactures of iron and steel, to meet the great increase in our export trade, any curtailment of the foreign demand will result in overproduction and an unfavorable reaction.

All these facts have had their influence on Wall street. The shrinkage in stock values, and the heavy liquidation that resulted were the direct outcome of the possibilities as to crops and the labor troubles. The shifting of stocks into stronger hands resulted in a large contraction in loans, and consequent ease to the money market. One disturbing element has been removed from the stock market by the settlement of the Northern Pacific dispute, and the establishment of harmony between conflicting railway interests. The drouth situation and the labor troubles are the only ones which still hold the stock market in check. With these uncertainties removed, a strong bull movement would be certain to set in.

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

The Italian government has called the official attention of the United States to the lynching of two Italians, and the wounding of a third at Erwin, Mississippi, not long ago. Probably suitable reparation will be demanded—and justly, too. This raises anew a question which has caused considerable trouble to the national government in the past.

This is the third case of the mobbing of Italians in the South. The first was in New Orleans in 1890. Superintendent of Police Hennessey was killed by a band of Italian assassins, who escaped. A number of Italians were arrested, but the grand jury failed to find evidence to connect them with the crime. A mob broke into the jail and murdered ten of them—four being not naturalized, and hence entitled to the protection of the king of Italy.

The Italian government demanded that the perpetrators of the murder of these four be punished, and an indemnity be paid their families. Secretary of State Blaine replied that the national government has no authority to direct judicial proceedings in any case. This was so unsatisfactory that the Italian minister was withdrawn from Washington. After a long correspondence, Mr. Blaine agreed to pay $25,000, which was taken out of the contingent fund of the state department. This closed the matter, and the Italian minister was returned. The state of Louisiana, to its shame be it said, never repaid this sum.

The second case was the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, Louisiana, in 1899. Dr. Hodge, of that place, was annoyed by the incursions of goats belonging to an Italian. He shot one of the animals. The owner got four of his compatriots, and made an attack on the Doctor, who escaped without serious harm. A mob gathered and hanged the five. Two or three of them were Italian subjects. The same claim for punishment and indemnity was made as in the first case. The reply was in tenor the same as Mr. Blaine's. Congress passed an act for the payment of the indemnity, and that ended it.

This Erwin case will probably take the same course. But Congress should promptly pass a law giving United States courts jurisdiction in cases of crime against foreigners. It is not conducive to international comity that the United States demands of foreign governments prompt reparation for crimes committed against American citizens, while unable to respond to similar demands from them. War has come in the past from more insignificant causes than this.

CHARLEY TOWNE FLOPS.

History repeats itself. Bryan, as he falls, can well repeat Caesar's exclamation. Charles A. Towne declares Bryan is out of it, and free silver dead. Yet one short year ago, Towne was the candidate of the Populists for Bryan's running mate, and he was second only to "the peerless one" in wholesale denunciation of the gold standard as plutocracy, and is asserting that, if free silver were not successful, the country would go swiftly to what Mr. Mantalini euphemistically termed "the demnition bow-wows."

Bryan must feel the desertion of so staunch a personal supporter most keenly. Perhaps he will console himself with the fact that Towne has enrolled himself among the plutocrats by becoming the head of a Texas oil company. Yet if must be a shock to him to find that he trusted an unworthy individual—one to whom the possibilities of oleaginous dollars are more attractive than the attempt to force the American nation to accept half-price silver ones. Bryan's weakness is not so much evidenced by Towne's desertion as is his absolute loneliness as the self-constituted champion of a dead and discarded issue.

Last year Charley Towne was a rantankerous silver man and a devout follower of Bryan. Now this same Mr. Towne is interested in some big corporations, and lost all fear of the money devil and says free silver is dead and Bryan is played out. The defection is becoming serious.

NATIONAL CONTROL NEEDED.

The great steel corporation controls so large a majority of the steel mills of the country that its operations far transcend the boundaries of the four or five states wherein its plants are located. They effect the entire country. In place of being a local organization, it is in effect national.

The great labor organization which is conducting a strike in the steel industry stands in an identical position. Its power affects the industry, not only in the states wherein its men are working, but becomes also a national factor.

This strike of the Amalgamated association, and the attitude of the steel corporation, may develop into a test of endurance which will make it a parallel to the mighty strike in England a few years ago, called the "engineers' strike." The latter, by its persistence, paralyzed certain great lines of industry in Great Britain, and gave to the rival lines in this country an advantage which we were not slow to utilize. It was the beginning of the dominance of the world's markets in certain industrial lines, and of a portion of the manufacturing prosperity we are now enjoying.

The conditions are entirely different from what they were when the national constitution was framed. The recent movements of consolidation of ownership in the different lines of manufacturing have nationalized these industries. The anomaly is presented of permitting any one of the states to give corporate powers and privileges to organizations whose operations can affect the people of every state and territory. The national government alone should deal with them.

The power of congress over these is strictly limited. It will require an amendment to the national constitution to give adequate control. A joint resolution for the submission of such an amendment was voted upon in the house of representatives on June 1, 1900. That resolution provided that "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies and combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise." It also declared that "the several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

This resolution required a two-thirds vote in its favor. It failed to receive this. Of the 154 yea votes, 150 were Republicans; of the 132 nays, 130 were Democrats and Populists. The feeling in favor of this solution of the problem is far more pronounced among the people now than it then was. Where combinations have it in their power to affect injuriously the business, the industries and the prosperity of the nation, the nation should have adequate power to deal with them.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Smith has issued three orders relative to second-class mail matter, the object of which is to relieve the mails of a vast mass of trash in the way of publications which have few, if any, actual subscribers, but which send out tens of thousands of sample copies of each issue, addressed to lists of names takes from city directories, or obtained from dealers. The second-class rates were intended only for bona-fide periodicals, but abuses have crept in, and Uncle Sam carries thousands of tons annually of worthless publications of no value either from a news or a literary standpoint.

The Postmaster-General hopes, by the correction of this abuse, to save many million dollars annually to the government, in order that one-cent letter postage may become feasible. This is certainly a desirable end. The previous reduction of letter postage have resulted, after a little time, in such an increase in the volume of first-class mail matter that the revenue from this item was much larger. If the expectations of Mr. Smith are realized as to the saving in expenses because of the new orders, the day of one-cent letter postage will not be long delayed.

A NAPOLEONIC POSSIBILITY.

Is France destined to have a Fourth Empire, with still another Bonaparte on the imperial throne? Stranger things than that have happened, and of less inherent probability. Prince Louis Napoleon is the second son of Jerome Napoleon ("Plon Plon") who was a cousin of Napoleon III. Prince Louis was given a position in the Czar's army, and is now a major general, and in high favor in the military circles of St. Petersburg.

Note the chain of possibilities. Russia and France are allies. Suppose that General Bonaparte, as a Russian commander, should distinguish himself in a war—in a cause with which France sympathized, or in which she fought as an ally of Russia. Every one knows the French habit of idolizing a military genius. She might easily regard Bonaparte as the embodiment of the alliance between France and Russia; and events might easily lead to a coup d'etat that would seat him upon the French throne, with the title of Napoleon V. Stranger things than that have happened in history.

ORPHEUS C. KERR.

Robert Henry Newell, an old time newspaper man and author, died alone in his Brooklyn home on July 12. His sister-in-law, who lived with him, had just gone to a summer resort on the Maine coast, whither he was to follow her in a few days. Mr. Newell earned considerable repute in the days of the civil war by a satirical and humorous series of papers, written over the pen-name of Orpheus C. Kerr—a bad pun on "office-seeker."

Mr. Newell was born in New York in 1836. From 1859 till 1862 he was literary editor of the New York Mercury; then a writer on the World from 1869 to 1874, and for the two following years editor of a weekly literary journal, called Hearth and Home. Besides the Orpheus C. Kerr papers he published three volumes of poems and four novels. He wielded a facile pen, but his literary product was but little above mediocrity in quality.

Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, has begun a campaign in favor of the admission of those islands as a state. That probably will come to pass some time in the future, but it is too early now. The proceedings of the Hawaiian legislature show that the masses of the people are not yet ready for self-government. There would be no improvement of the social or industrial conditions of Hawaii through its admission, while the expense of a state government would be larger than that of a territorial form. Wait awhile, Mr. Wilcox!

BRYAN ON OHIO.

Mr. Bryan has written a long article for his paper on the Ohio Democratic convention, which is remarkable chiefly for the evident repression of its utterances. Mr. Bryan has gained notoriety by virulence and violence rather than by a careful and logical discussion of issues. Evidently the Nebraskan realizes fully that the movement to dump him as leader and abandon the financial theories in the exploitation of which he sprang into political prominence, has assumed dangerous proportions. Hence he is more conciliatory than might have been expected.

He uses his favorite rhetorical figure—the dilemma—in discussing the failure of the Ohio convention to say anything on national financial methods. He says that, if the failure to endorse the Kansas City platform was because the latter contains a silver plank, it would have been more courageous to have declared openly for the gold standard. And then he put his dilemma: "If the gold standard is good, it ought to have been indorsed; if bad, it ought to have been denounced. To ignore the subject entirely was inexcusable."

Mr. Bryan's logic is faulty. The silver issue is settled. The insane struggle for free silver has passed into history. The Ohio Democrats realize this. Therefore they ignored the subject. There is now no more reason for making an utterance on the silver question than there is for incorporating into the platform the Democratic attitude on other settled issues. Mr. Bryan would not think of keeping in the platform the denunciation of the war for the Union as a failure, for the platform of 1864. And the silver question is as fully settled today as are those arising out of the civil war.

Mr. Bryan has foreseen this objection, and he promptly stuffs a straw man and proceeds to belabor the bogie with a club. He charges the Republicans with the ultimate design of making gold the only legal tender money, and bank notes the only paper money. "Then," he wails, "our supply of primary money will be controlled by foreign financiers and our supply of credit money by domestic financiers." These are imaginary evils. The world's supply of gold is fast being controlled by the United States, and this has come about through the victory of sound money over his scheme for the Mexicanization of our currency.

As for our supply of credit money, it will be a generation or two, if ever, before we can get rid of the national debt represented by Treasury notes. Meanwhile, as a result of the finance act of March 4, 1900, a large number of new national banks have been chartered, especially in the agricultural sections, which needed them most, with a resulting increase in the supply of credit money. Interest rates are lower than they have ever been. What is there to alarm Mr. Bryan in this situation? He might as well shout an alarum to the workingmen employed in mines, mills and factories that the supply of bread is controlled by the American farmers—which it is—and that the farmers were conspiring to make bread scarce and dear.

Altogether, Mr. Bryan has made the best presentation he can of a lost cause and a dead issue. That their passing also involves his own relegation to the ranks of the has-beens may be a source of disquiet to himself, but the American people are able to view the situation with entire complacency.

CUBAN BONDS.

Senor Guerra was the treasurer of the Cuban revolutionary government. He has made a public statement that the entire amount of Cuban bonds sold by that government was but $122,400. If there are no bonds of the ten years' war which the new republic shall assume, then it will start on its career unhampered by a huge debt.

The statement is interesting on the other side. The Cuban insurgents had shoals of sympathizers in the United States, but their sympathy does not appear to have reached their pockets. They shouted for Cuban freedom, but were not disposed to loan their cash to aid in achieving that result. They kept their pocketbooks shut, but clamored to have Uncle Sam intervene, which he eventually did. That intervention has cost us something like $300,000,000. However, it starts Cuba off with a very small money obligation to meet.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Bureau of American Republics, at Washington, announces that the misunderstandings and jealousies of several of the South American countries have been smoothed over. The prospect now is that representatives of all the three Americas will participate in the Pan-American congress to be held this fall in the city of Mexico. A few days ago, Secretary of State Hay received assurances that every country has accepted in good faith the invitation of President Diaz.

The tentative program of matters for discussion, as agreed upon by the executive committee of the Bureau of American Republics includes four leading subjects. They are:

First—Arbitration.
Second—International court of claims.
Third—Measures for the protection of industry, agriculture and commerce. Development of the means of communication between the countries composing the unions. Consular, port and customs regulations. Statistics.
Fourth—Reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics.

The question of arbitration is the delicate one, and it was over this that Peru, Bolivia and Chili came near declining to participate. Peru and Bolivia desire the action on this to be retroactive, so as to settle their boundary disputes with Chili; while the latter demands that arbitration shall be confined to future emergencies which may arise. The settlement of this point will be left to the Congress itself and it may be expected to cause a heated discussion among the South American delegates. This congress can be made the means of binding the various nations of this continent in the bonds of a direct common interest, and it is to be hoped that harmony will prevail in its deliberations.

John R. McLean is not now a silverite, but he is as much one to-day as he ever has been. McLean never had any use for Bryan and his isms, but he has successfully fooled thousands of Democrats for years.

The eminent success of the Dingley tariff as a prosperity-producer seems not to have affected the Ohio Democrats, who adopted a free-trade plank.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

New Canal Treaty Possible.

Lord Pauncefote's hope that he may bringe to this country in autumn a Nicaraguan canal treaty which the Senate will approve is capable of but one interpretation. The British cabinet has weighed against the possible, theoretical uses to the United States in war of a fortified canal its certain and actual benefits to peaceful trade, and has decided that the latter far outweigh the former.

If this shall prove to be the case it is an impressive instance of common sense ruling in British diplomacy. By adhering to her express rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain might defer the canal for a century—or until the Senate was sufficiently impressed with the necessity to abandon the principle embodied in the Davis amendment.

But what advantage would be gained by haggling? Nothing is more unlikely than a war between the United States and Great Britain; nothing is more problematical than the value to this country in such a war of an exclusive, fortified canal. In actual use, whether fortified or not, it will be free to the British merchant marine, which still comprises one-half the sea-going tonnage of the world; and Britain will profit by its construction more largely than any other power except the United States.

The Boer Struggle.

The correspondence between leaders of the Transvaal Boers and those of Free Orange State burghers, which was found among the recently captured baggage of President Steyn, showing as it does on what flimsy grounds they have relied in carrying on the struggle, reveals afresh the obstinate courage of Mr. Steyn and his associates. The publication of the letters may have some effect in mitigating the severity of the terms to be imposed by the conquerors, but it cannot fail to silence every voice in England that calls for arrest of military operations on the ground that the Boers cannot be suppressed without further great expense of life and treasure. These letters disclose the desperate state of the Boers, almost destitute of ammunition and relying for relief altogether on foreign complications which will distract Great Britain.

An Absurd Clamor.

The people constantly clamoring against the inordinate greed of the railroads ought to study some of the figures from the thirteenth annual report of the Interstate commerce commission. They will see that the greed of this form of industry is quite insufficient to produce any dividend on an immense amount of invested capital.

Of the $5,845,579,583 railroad stock in the United States, $3,176,609,698, or 54.34 per cent., pays no dividend whatever. Of the stock that pays a dividend, only a little over 6 per cent. pays a dividend of 7 to 8 per cent. The great bulk of it pays less than 6 per cent. A little over 10 per cent. pays only from 1 to 4 per cent., and a little over 14 per cent. pays only from 4 to 5 per cent. The average dividend on the stock paying dividends is only 5.23 per cent., which is small. Were the total amount of dividend paid divided among all the stockholders, it would be considerably smaller—less than 2.5 per cent. In the light of these facts, it is absurd to say that the railroad rates charged are throttling industry and building up a plutocracy among the stockholders.

The employes of the railroads receive much more than the stockholders. While the former received during the year ending June 30, 1900, $577,264,841, the latter received only $139,587,922. Were the positions of these two classes reversed, there might be some reason for the clamor against the railroads. But as long as the owners of this form of property receive a good deal less than their employes, they are hardly chargeable with the offenses that ignoramuses and demagogues allege against them.

Second Class Mail Matter.

The statistics of the postal business tell a story that more than justifies Postmaster-General Smith's drastic order. The total expenditure of the department is $110,000,000 a year. Toward meeting this large outgo the second-class mail matter, comprising three-fourths of all the mail matter transported, contributes in revenue just $1,000,000! Second-class mail matter pays one cent a pound; third-class, eight cents. Henceforth the gift enterprise publications of various sorts will be obliged to pay eight cents a pound. No legitimate newspaper or periodical will be effected by the change, but the fake publications that are but the pretext for endless "premium" or lottery schemes, will be hit to death. It is believed that the exclusion of this stuff from the second-class mail matter privileges will more than wipe out the annual deficiency of about $4,000,000.

Deadlock at Pekin.

There is another deadlock among the ministers at Pekin. This time it is over the question of increasing the customs tariff of China to insure the service of the debt created to indemnify the powers for their expenditures of the last year in the empire, and Special Commissioner Rockhill is obliged to postpone his intended return to the United States until an agreement on this shall be reached.

Statements circulated a month ago that the equivalent of $337,000,000 had been fixed as the aggregate amount of the indemnities to be exacted were premature, but Mr. Rockhill informs the state department that this sum has now been formally agreed upon and that the rate of interest will be four per cent.

Russia's proposal that the bonds to be issued should be jointly gauranteed by the powers has been defeated—mainly through England's opposition—on the ground that this would be lending her high credit to give added value to bonds to be distributed to nations of lower credit. Hence the bonds will presumably bring much less than their face value in the markets, since the existing Chinese five per cents are selling at a discount of five per cent.

The actual indemnity to be received by the powers, then, will be considerably smaller than the nominal sum, and Japan, in view of her present fiscal condition, was justified in requesting that her allotment of bonds should be increased to offset the discount at which they must be sold. The "deadlock" over this, however, has been overcome, as Mr. Rockhill announces that Japan has waived her request.

All the same, the interest of four per cent must be paid on the face value of the bonds, and this—aside from the sinking fund provision for their final redemption—will amount to 13½ million dollars a year. How is China to raise the money to meet this addition to her yearly budget? That is the point on which the latest—and, let us hope, the last—"deadlock" has now occurred.

Italy's Protest.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Italian government a few weeks ago denied that that country paid an export bounty on sugar. The brief statement then made has now been supplemented by a full presentation of the Italian position, which has been forwarded to Secretary Gage. In the document submitted it is emphatically declared that Italy does not, in fact, pay any bounty, and has not up to the present exported any sugar, and, furthermore, that if the production of Italian sugar should reach a point where exports can be made the law does not give any rebate to the producers in case they export their gods. Secretary Gage's answer will be looked for with some interest, for while his order was framed in a tentative way, and was declared to be made pending further investigation of the matter, the increased duties were nevertheless imposed. The points of legality and policy are the important ones involved, for, as has been pointed out, the trade affected by the order can amount to but very little.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Recently some very successful experiments have been conducted in wireless telegraphy from one of the Atlantic liners to stations on the Irish coast. The Lucania, on her homeward voyage, picked up broken signals from the Marconi station at Crookhaven when forty-six miles away, fifteen minutes later the messages became coherent. Messages were also sent from the ship to the Cunard company when the Lucania was forty-three miles from Brownhead. Communication was continued with this point until messages from Roche's Point station, which is just outside Queenstown harbor, were received. Farther along on the extreme southeast of Ireland communication was established with Rossiare, which was at the time about forty-four miles distant. It was, therefore, possible to keep the Lucania in touch with the land from a point forty miles west of Brownhead across the whole southern coast of Ireland and well out into St. George's channel. Of course, wireless telegraphy is yet hardly more than in its infancy, but these recent experiments from the Lucania are about the most conclusive proofs that we have seen of its value to shipping interests.

MRS. CLEVELAND SURPRISES A COUNTRY DRUGGIST

Grover Cleveland, his wife and children are passing the summer at their cottage at Tyringham, Mass. The day after their arrival Mrs. Cleveland went to Lee on a little shopping tour, and the first place she stopped at was the drug store. Her wants having been attended to, she looked for her purse and found it missing. She had absent-mindedly left it at home. Turning to the proprietor she told him her predicament, and asked to be allowed to charge the goods and pay for them when she was next in town. The proprietor was a bit [illegible]

"What name?" said he, in ignorance of [illegible]

"Mrs. Grover Cleveland," was the matter-of-fact answer.

The druggist blushed and assured her it would be a pleasure—a great pleasure—to oblige Mrs. Cleveland.—Chicago Tribune.

AMERICANS GIVE LONDON RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

London, July 20.—Bound to conform to the companies act, C. T. Yerkes has filed at Somerset House articles of incorporation of the Metropolitan District Electric Traction company, Limited, thus disclosing the backers of the company formed to electrify the underground railway.

The capital is $5,000,000, Mr. Yerkes holding exactly a third of it. The officers are as follows:

C. T. Yerkes, chairman.

J. Wilcox Brown, president of the Maryland Trust company, secretary.

W. E. Mandelick, assistant secretary.

Directors—John H. Parsons, president of the Union Traction company, Philadelphia; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, president of the New England Trust company, former United States ambassador to France; Frederick Ayres, the sarsaparilla millionaire, Boston; H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil capitalist; John H. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust Savings bank; Cecil A. Grenfell, London, and a few others.

Brown Brothers & Coy, of New York, are the bankers.

C. T. YERKES.

DEWEY SAWED OFF GEN. JACKSON'S HEAD

Accompanying this article as a sketch, from the first photographic view ever made, of the wooden head of President Jackson, just as it was sawed off the figurehead of the frigate Constitution, 67 years ago, by Capt. Sam Dewey, a kinsman of Admiral Dewey.

The story of young Dewey's method of emphasizing what New England's protest against the "desecration" of the Constitution with a figurehead representing a Democratic President is more or less familiar to the general reader, but what became of the decapitated head has always remained a mystery, save to a few persons, until now.

Local historians and antiquarians have been trying for years to learn if the head were still in existence, and its present whereabouts has been revealed by a search carried on in behalf of the Boston Globe.

The night Dewey stole the President's head from the prow of the Constitution, as the boy of the Charlestown navy yard, a jollification was held by a few delighted wings in Concert hall, on the corner of Court and Hanover streets, and the trophy that Dewey had just obtained at the risk of his life adorned the centre of the banquet board.

Several months later, when the popular excitement aroused by the affair had subsided, Dewey took the head to Washington and with humorous presumption gave it to Jackson's secretary of the navy. Mahlon Dickerson, who had been responsible for placing it on the Constitution orginally, and had made dire threats of punishment against the man who stole it, should he ever be found out.

But Dewey convinced the secretary that no law existed by which he could be punished for his peculiar form of vandalism, and finally left him, apparently enjoying the joke almost as much as any one else.

Mr. Dickerson retained the head until his death, 40 years or more ago, and since that time it has been inherited by three generations of the family, and it is now in the possession of E. N. Dickerson, a New York lawyer, who had the photographs made for the Globe.

Mr. Dickerson says the head has been seen outside the family circle but once since Dewey turned it over to the secretary of the navy, in 1835, and that exceptional occasion was when it was taken from the family home in New Jersey to New York by the present owner's father, a generation ago.

The elder Dickerson happened to have the head exposed beside him on the seat of the railway car when an old man passing through the car suddenly stopped at sight of the wooden head and excitedly claimed with expletives more forcible than elegant: "Well, if there isn't the head of old Jackson that I sawed off the Constitution in 1834!"

The stranger was Sam Dewey, then living in North Carolina and on the way to Boston on one of his annual visits, which he continued till his death about two years ago. He sat down and to Mr. Dickerson told for the first time the full details of his dangerous adventure in the days of his youth and was much impressed by the queer freak of fate by which he should come face to face with the figurehead so unexpectedly and after the lapse of so many years.

He explained that the reason why the head was sawed off under the nose instead of beneath the chin, as he intended, was that when he had sawed half through the neck he encountered an iron bolt that served as a sort of spinal column for the figurehead, but by sawing again, higher up, he was able to cut through, and secure a trophy for his long and dangerous labor, which otherwise he would have been unable to do.

Copies of the photographs of the head are to be placed in the collections of the Bostonian society in the old state house and of the genealogical society in Somerset street, together with portraits of Laban Beecher, the wood carver who executed the figurehead. Mr. Beecher was the father of Mrs. William Gaston, of Marlboro street, who is the widow of the former governor of the commonwealth and the mother of the president of the L. road.

Mrs. Gaston says her father was himself an ardent whig, and had no heart in his work when he carved the Jackson effigy, but he took the contract without any idea of the popular resentment that would be aroused, and because he habitually did the navy yard carving he did not feel at liberty to refuse a commission for political reasons.

When Sam Dewey's surgical operation rendered a new head necessary, however, Mr. Beecher positively refused to have anything more to do with it, having performed all he had agreed to.

So the Constitution sailed for New York, and there a new head was put on the President, the same that is still seen on Beecher's figurehead, which, for a generation or more, has been characteristically breathing defiance in the faces of visitors to the grounds of Annapolis Naval Academy in Maryland.—Boston Globe.

Current Events.

Tolstoi seriously ill with gastric fever.

Allied forces to evacuate Pekin on Aug. 14.

Mrs. Paul Kruger dies of pneumonia at Pretoria.

More liberal press regulations adopted in Russia.

Petrified remains of Indian child found near Ponca City, Mo.

Syndicate purchases iron ore lands and furnaces in Kentucky.

W. C. Vanderbilt granted patents on two railway inventions.

New series of $10 silver certificates to be known as "Buffalo Bill."

Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition sailed from Tromsoe, Norway.

Hamburg claims larger commerce than Liverpool, London or New York.

Committee named to supervise drawings for Oklahoma land entries.

General Corbin entertained by Governor Taft and others in the Philippines.

Largest battleship of the navy being planned by the board of construction.

Collapse of building and subsequent fire in Grand Rapids, caused loss of $250,000.

Alabama and Georgia heirs to get $40,000,000 estate left by Australian relative.

Miss Mary Anderson of Portland, Me., selected to christen new battleship Maine.

Federal judge at Indianapolis held that a bucket shop is not a gambling concern.

Lieutenant Blue, of navy, who reconnoitred Santiago harbor, is ill at Manila.

China appropriated £40,000 to pay interest on English loan on Northern railway.

Trouble expected to follow drawing for land claims in Kiowa-Comanche country.

Mrs. Urquhart Lee accepted chair of parliamentary law in California University.

Eighteen incendiary fires last month at Mattoon, Ill., destroyed property worth $2,400,000.

Resolution offered in Virginia constitutional convention to restrict granting of divorces.

Ministerial association of Jay County, Ind., adopted resolution opposing Sunday funerals.

American capital to complete the transcontinental railway system of South America.

Woman detective claims to have discovered two of the Bender murderers in Michigan.

A. Arias Sanchez, Consul General of Ecuador, at Valparaiso, assassinated in that city.

British commissioners of prisons' report shows decrease of crime in United Kingdom.

Revenue officers planning extensive raid on sailors and lake captains suspected of smuggling.

Differential duty on Italian sugar may be removed because of Italy's protest and explanation.

Italian government filed formal protest against lynching of Italians by a mob at Erwin, Miss.

Institute of animal psychology established in Paris to test mental powers of various beasts.

Young sons of General Kobbe severely wounded a man while shooting at target at Port Mason.

Woman treasurer of the Sultan of Turkey's harem imprisoned as result of plot to get rid of her.

Montana doctor surrounded by rattlesnakes on a mountain escaped death by chloroforming them.

Triplets born in New York City sent to Buffalo exposition, where they will be placed in an incubator.

Sister Luigi, who broke her vows and left a Terre Haute convent, returned to her home at Savanna, Ill.

Havana newspapers skeptical concerning statements ascribed to Gomez during his visit to the United States.

Class of twenty Chicago University divinity students planning trip to the historical places of the Holy Land.

Rabbi Frey, of Wabash, Ind., declares he has invented a car that will travel 3 miles an hour over sea or land.

Lord Pauncefote's talk about new canal treaty, taken to mean that England will make concessions to adjust differences.

Arnestor Gomez, who claimed to be grandson of General Gomez, committed suicide at Midway at Buffalo exposition.

Rabbi at Wabash, Ind., informed Postmaster General he has a scheme to transport mail across the Atlantic in two days.

R. F. Westcott, father-in-law of O. M. Carter, died of heart disease at Richfield Springs, N. Y., after stopping runaway horse.

Mary E. Wilkins has left Metuchen, the home of Dr. Charles Priestan, and the latter's friends declare they will never marry.

American physicians are prominent among the delegates gathered in London to attend the International tuberculosis congress.

Kansas temperance women destroyed a tent saloon at El Dorado and a policy shop at Leavenworth. Fort Scott saloons enjoined by court.

At request of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission, Sir Robert Hart told how missionaries should act hereafter in China.

Harmony of action by western railroads is assured by appointment of Northern Pacific board representative of all interests materially affected.

Suggestion to send Admiral Dewey to represent the United States at King Edward's coronation causing enthusiasm in all parts of the country. General Corbin may represent the army.

President Kruger disheartened by the death of his wife and the publication of the Steyn-Reitz letters. Botha holding out under pledge to his leader.

Postmaster General issued order denying pound rate privilege to novels, premium publications, and returned papers. Large saving expected to result.

Nephew of a Scotch woman who lent Carnegie family a small sum of money to aid it in emigration now asks reimbursement at compound rate.

Census returns show that the Chinese population of the United States decreased 17,000 during the last ten years. There are now 89,800 Chinese in the country.

British consols have reached the lowest point in thirty years. Dividend announcements are a disappointment to investors and conditions growing worse.

Fred Fordham, a farmer of Bartlett, Iowa, insanely jealous, murdered his wife, his 6-year-old stepson, killed his favorite horse, set fire to his house and committed suicide.

Philippine civil commission has restored military rule over the islands of Cebu and Bohol and the province of Batangas, Luzon, because of their incomplete pacification.

Governor Durbin, in letter to State department denied story that Italian consul was refused admission to hospital at Peru, Ind., where injured Italians were cared for.

Crop Statistician Snow fears the damage to corn by drought and heat is the worst on record, and says it is certainly so as far as regards the widespread area of destruction.

Federation of Labor promises to contribute $50,000 weekly to the striking steel workers, who make further gains and prevent the resumption of work at the Wellsville sheet steel mills.

Letters found in Steyn's captured baggage reveal the desperate plight of the Boers. Ammunition nearly gone, threatened by a famine, and the force in the field disrupted by desertions.

Bomb sent through the mails to a Brooklyn draughtsman is opened by an obliging companion, who is badly injured in the ensuing explosion. Fellow employe of the two is arrested on suspicion.

Official figures on the value of exports of manufacturing show they are holding their own, the seeming falling off from last year being due to the new international status of Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Jury secured in the trial at Pittsfield, of Robert Stewart Fosburgh, accused of killing his sister, May, aged 22, during a quarrel between himself and his father. Defense claims she was killed by burglars.

Earl Russell pleads guilty to bigamy when arraigned in the house of lords, and is sentenced to three months in prison. His period of confinement in Holloway will be made as easy as possible for him.

Jesse Phillips, negro preacher, labor agitator and lodge organizer, lynched at Cleveland, Miss., for the murder of Lucius Reed. Two other negroes subsequently shot by the lynchers for making threats.

Pressure upon the British cabinet for consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be renewed. It is said Premier Salisbury will be informed the American people insist on building the Isthmian water way.

In again addressing the liberal party Lord Rosebery declares that however much he may criticise the Salisbury government on its methods of prosecuting the South African war, it will have his warmest support in pushing it to a triumphant conclusion.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—A fine farm within ½ mile of depot; 20 acres of fine pear orchard; right in the fruit and strawberry belt, on railroad, a big bargain. Address (or particulars Box 219, Bradford, Ark.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1922—Broune Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A velvet trimming for shirt waist is one of this season's novelties. The Broune shirt waist shows a pretty fashion in velvet trimming. The waist has a plain back and under-arm forms. In the front the fullness is tucked from the shoulder half way to the bust, and laid

in plaits at the waist-line. The waist is of mauve flannel, and the flat scalloped collar that extends in straight bands to the belt, is of violet velvet, machine-stitched with white. The tucked chemisette, of pale mauve silk, is faced on the lining. The under sleeve may be of the silk or of silk muslin.

2081—Helen Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. There is no more fashionable design for little girls than the French frock, with the exaggerated long waist and the full short skirt that is hardly more than a flounce, and often as flaring and coquettish as a dancing skirt. Indeed many of the models for organdie frocks are made up with two or three overlapping petticoats or flounces that give the effect of a quaint, mincing way to the athletic girl babies of to-day. A pretty new French frock model is given

in the "Helen," for girls of six, eight and ten. It is not the ultra fashionable design, but is new, simple and practical. The fairly long body of dotted lawn has five box-plaits in front and a plain seamless back. The full, straight skirt is gathered on the edge of the body. A wide, square yoke of lace is edged with a tucked ruffle of plain lawn. The skirt is tucked to match, and the sash, curving down in front, is of dark liberty satin.

4075—Florence Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. There is no prettier material for a young girl's frock than point d'esprit. It is inexpensive and graceful, and this season is to be worn more than ever. A beautiful design with a Breton effect is given in the "Florence"

for girls of fourteen and sixteen. It is cut square-necked, for low-necked gowns are the rage this summer, even for dressy afternoon wear, and the full sleeves end without trimming at the elbow. A fitted lining is given, which may be in white or any pale color. The square neck is finished with white satin ribbon, on which are sewed three chiffon ruchings, a waving band of entre deux trims the blouse.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

2090—Evandale Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This waist design is admirable for both young and middle-aged women, and is suitable to all sorts of summer goods, silk, batiste, chambray, organdie and dimity. The "Evandale" is a com-

bination of pink silk-muslin and cream point d'esprit—that new kind having large silk dots—lain on plain over a lining of very pale pink. The yoke extends in the front to the belt. The waist is tucked in front down about three inches and is plain in the back. It is trimmed with a band of pink pinne just the shade of the muslin. The three-inch deep rose velvet ribbon caught with pink and gold enamel buttons. The sleeves are of muslin as far as the elbow, where there is a pink panne cuff. The lawn half is of point d'esprit, edged with rose ribbon at the wrist. A girdle of rose velvet finishes the waist.

2105 Esmeralda Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. There never can

be a simpler, more practical and wholly charming model for little folks' gowns than the loose yoke-slip. The Esmeralda design for little girls of two and four is appropriate for any sort of wash goods or very light-weight wool. In the model white dimity figured with pink was used with a shallow round yoke of lawn embroidery. The fitted bretelle is trimmed with fine white cord. The skirt portion is adjusted by under-arm seams, and may be tucked or left plain.

2102—Selma Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. A very pretty design for a yoke frock for little girls of four, six and eight is given in the "Selma." The full waist may be made over a lining or not. It is cooler and far easier to launder without. The yoke of this pale blue calico—for old-fashioned, soft-textured calicoes are again in style—is of tucked white lawn and lawn insertion. A lawn ruffle trimmed with insertion and embroidery circles the yoke. The full sleeves are puffed at the shoulders. A full straight skirt is tucked from hem to belt which gives a dressy effect to thin

goods and is exceedingly practical where goods shrink and little girls have an unfortunate tendency to expand. Seersucker and Scotch ginghams would be pretty made up in this fashion.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MRS. W. C. JOHNSON, WIDOW OF MURDERED CAREY CELERY KING

Upper Sandusky, O., July 22.—The above is an excellent likeness of Mrs. W. C. Johnson, wife of the murdered celery king, and a woman who, probably, has

passed through an experience such as no other woman in the country has. She has told five different juries the story of her husband's killing on the night of September last, and not once did her statement vary from her original story. She is small of stature and wonderfully self-possessed at all times.

BEAT THE RECORD.

Chicago, July 18.—Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, the Chicago high school boy, capped the climax of his sensational race around the world by reaching Victoria on the Empress of India Tuesday, a day ahead of when he was expected. He crossed the Pacific ocean from Japan in eleven days, the fastest time ever made from shore to shore of the greatest of oceans.

Anticipating the possibility of just such an event, following up what he has done in foreign lands, all preparation was made to meet the quest of his train. A tug was waiting in the roadstead to take

him from the Empress and hurry him to the nearest point where he could get a train to rush him on his way. This point was Seattle. On the way the customs and quarantine officials were gathered up so that the examinations might be had without delaying the racer.

He will be in Chicago in less than three days, making the time around the world about 60½ days. Best previous time, made by George Francis Train, 68 days 15 hours.

RESTORED BY OXYGEN.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—After his heart had stopped beating and his body had stiffened out, with all indications that he was dead, Charles Dougherty, 45 years old, of Salmon and Huntington streets, was restored to life last night at St. Mary's hospital. Dougherty was found suffering from acute alcoholism and heat exhaustion. He had ceased to breathe and the spark of life had flown.

Cylinders of artificial oxygen were secured and the doctors started in to resuscitate Dougherty. Before they could do anything, however, the man gave a sudden start, raised himself half up, uttered a half-smothered groan, tried to clutch at his throat and fell back apparently dead. The physicians pumped air into Dougherty, and rubbed his cold body in a hurried but scientific effort to again get the blood to circulate. Harder and harder they worked, and at last Dougherty began to breathe, slowly at first, but stronger every minute. At last Dougherty was restored to consciousness. He was put to bed and now has a chance for recovery.

ST. JOSEPHAT'S CHURCH, MILWAUKEE.

UNIQUE CHURCH.

Built From Material of Old Chicago Custom House.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—There was dedicated yesterday in this city one of the most unique church edifices in the world. It is St. Josaphat's, Catholic, remarkable for several reasons, among them that it is probably the only structure of importance ever built from the material taken from a modern, great postoffice building.

The massive dome rises above and dwarfs everything else in the landscape. It is 242 feet high and its circumference is 240 feet, the fifth largest in the world.

When Father Grutza, pastor of the church, first determined to build he decided to have the new edifice on the plans of St. Martin's church, Chicago. The plans were accordingly drawn, and Father Grutza went to Chicago to buy the brick. While there he heard that the old Chicago postoffice, a fine stone structure, had been torn down and the material was for sale. With his architect he inspected the material, saw the owners, and decided it was a bargain and a great opportunity. He had the plans changed, purchased the material and built the church of it. Thus was a great postoffice transformed into one of the handsomeest churches in America.

There were some 500 car loads of marble, copper, wrought iron, carved stone and paneled mahogany. The church cost $160,000. A building of the same kind, with the massive stone work and elaborate carving on it, if the material were specially prepared for the purpose, would cost over $800,000 or $700,000. Only about $30,000 was paid for all the material, including the church clock, copper roofing, steam pipes, and so on. It was bought by the square foot. For the finest carved work, which probably originally cost in the thousands, Father Grutza paid the same as for the plain surface stone.

The Chicago postoffice cost $7,000,000, and Father Grutza got most of the material from it.

Six granite pillars supporting the main entrance to the church cost $7,000. The day after buying them Father Grutza was offered $13,000 for them. Their first cost must have been thousands more than that.

The church is in the Renaissance style, the main body, which is in three divisions, being 160 feet in length and 72 in width, while overhead there is a clear stretch of space to where the dome ends 250 feet from the ground. Stretching out from the nave are four wings, the one to the north being the largest and forming the entrance, bell towers 160 feet high rising on either side, while the wing opposite is the sanctuary and those at the side contain the confessionals. The width and depth lines are 212 and 218 feet respectively. There are pews for 2,400 persons, but the church will hold nearly 4,000.

The rotunda rises in the form of an octagon, surmounted by a circular cupola, from which springs the dome, 240 feet in circumference. It rests upon eight pillars of ornamental steel, and is pierced at the base by eight windows, which are of stained glass.

The view within the church is a remarkable one. It is pure white, the walls relieved with elaborate carvings in white stucco. The best point of view is from the sanctuary end of the church, looking up at the great expanse of carved, white dome and back in the aisle to the fine rose window. The great height and expanse of the dome dwarf the spectator standing beneath it, and the rows of electric globes spanning it can barely be seen. The frieze just within the circle of the dome is an unusually elaborate piece of work. Sig. Grisl fashioned the many strange beasts that adorn it. There are lions, fish and eagles, separated by cherub heads, and the whole entwined with a graceful, wreath like design, also done in stucco.

Over the entrance wing is the choir loft, where space has been left for a $6,000 pipe organ now building.

Upon the walls are scenes from the life of St. Josaphat, by T. Zukatynski, the Polish artist who did the frescoes in St. John's cathedral, Milwaukee.

There are five altars within the sanctuary—three new ones and two from the old church. The main altar is of white marble, richly carved, and with its canopy reaching to the height of 40 feet. The base is set with marble panels, with the famous picture of the Lord's Supper carved in bas-relief. The canopy is of graceful form, with figures of angels at either side. The niche in which the altar is placed is 70 feet high. The pulpit is of white marble, with a brass staircase, and with carved figures representing Faith, Hope and Charity above the canopy.

There is no heavy debt on the church. As to this, Father Grutza was as original as in other respects. He practically constituted himself the banker of his congregation of 1,300 families. He received their money, paid them the bank rate of interest and a little more, and thus built the church without covering the property with mortgages.

Cardinal Martinelli was present and dedicated the new edifice. Bishop Messiner preached the sermon in English and Rev. Eugene Sedalskz in Polish.

From Manila.

San Francisco, July 17.—The transport Indiana arrived here to-day, 26 days from Manila. She brought 110 passengers and 1,000 soldiers of the Forty-second regiment and the Third artillery. One death occurred during the voyage.

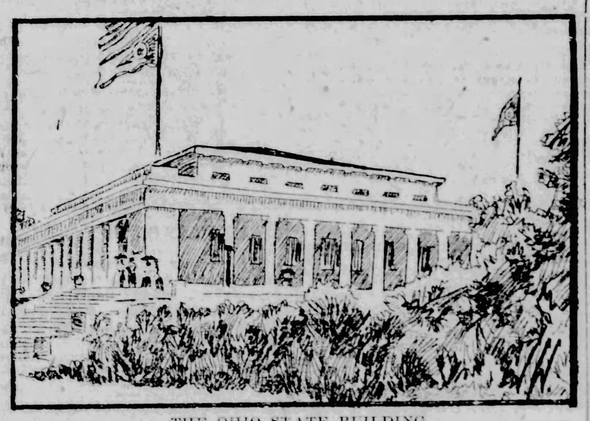
WOMAN WHO HELPED MRS. DAN HANNA TO ESCAPE TO EUROPE

New York, July 17.—Baroness De Pallandt, who assisted Mrs. Dan Hanna to escape, is a woman of great tact. Both Dan Hanna and his friends are convinced that much of the strategy which baffled the detectives should be credited to the Baroness de Pallandt. The baroness looked stunning in her triumph as she walked about the big Cunarder for two hours before sailing, and her artfulness appeared at the best when she sat for an hour in the main saloon, chatting graciously with Dan Hanna. Mr. Hanna tried in vain to get any information as to the hiding place of his children.

The baroness is one of the first Mrs. Hanna's old friends, who has been visiting her in Cleveland. It is reported that Dan Hanna sent a detective on the Campania to follow his former wife's movements, and if that is true it will give the baroness renewed opportunity for a test of wits with New York sleuths.

BARONESS DE PALLANDT.

OHIO DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN



THE OHIO STATE BUILDING

Buffalo, N. Y., July 18.—Ohio Day at the Pan-American Exposition promises to be one of the best attended since dedication day. While the sun was warm it was tempered by a good breeze from the lake. Shortly after 9 o'clock Governor Nash left the U. S. steamer Hawk, on which he has been stopping with the naval militia of his state, and joined his staff at the Iroquois. From there he was driven to the 74th regiment's armory, where the Eighth Ohio regiment was awaiting him to act as his escort to the exposition grounds.

At noon the Ohio day ceremonies were begun in the Temple of Music. Among the speakers on the program were Daniel J. Ryan, Director General Buchanan, Governor Nash, Charles W. Baker and Senator Hanna. Senator Foraker was expected to be present but was unable to get here.

A feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of the Ohio flag, adopted by the Ohio commission, to Governor Nash and Director General Buchanan. The flag was designed by John Eisenmann, architect of the Ohio building.

Gov. Nash. "Big Buckeye."

Buffalo, July 18.—One of the visitors at the exposition yesterday afternoon was L. C. Laylin, secretary of state from Ohio. A short time later Governor Nash visited the grounds unofficially. He visited a number of the exhibit buildings as the guest of the exposition officials and saw a number of the midway attractions. While at the Indian congress Governor Nash presented a silk flag of the state of Ohio to Geronimo, the famous Apache chief. Geronimo expressed his thanks and then in return inscribed Governor Nash's name on the tribal parchment as a member of his tribe, naming the governor "Big Buckeye."

SHOT THE MAYOR.

Santa Paula, Cal., July 22.—Mayor Hugh O'Hara, of this place, was shot and probably fatally wounded Sunday by Charles Waxsmith, an employe of the Union Oil Well Supply company. Since the shooting the town has been in a state of turmoil and for a time there was prospect of a lynching. There was a meeting of 300 angry citizens and the greatest excitement prevailed.

The shooting was the result of the mayor's efforts to preserve order among persons who insisted on fighting in the streets. Four machinists, Charles Waxsmith, George Gregg, H. A. Wokley and John Bottoms, are under arrest. The mayor ordered the four men arrested for fighting with a Mexican.

TWAIN A RECLUSE.

New York, July 22.—Mark Twain has taken up his summer home on the borders of Lake Saranac, in the heart of the Adirondack mountains. Far from the noises of New York, within the depths of a forest primeval, he lives the life of a recluse. The circle of his society is narrowed down to the members of his own family, consisting of his wife and two grown daughters. He reads no daily papers. Even his mail is left stacked up and uncalled for at the nearest postoffice.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

New York, July 20.—A memorial to Margaret Fuller Ossoli was unveiled in the presence of 3,000 people at Point of Woods, Long Island, yesterday.

Widow of former Mayor Strong, of New York, sells residence for $140,000 to supply her son with money.

SALMON COMBINE.

Trenton, N. J., July 20.—The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company the salmon combine), to deal in salmon and other fish, was incorporated here this afternoon. The authorized capital is $25,000,000 divided into $12,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $12,500,000 common stock. The incorporators are Thomas B. McGivern, New York; Edwin C. Kemp, Tuxedo, N. Y.; George B. Hanford, East Orange, N. J.

FOOD CURE.

Nature's Way to Regain Health.

A man may try all sorts of drugs to help him to get well, but after all the "food cure" is the method intended by Nature.

Anyone can prove the efficacy of the food cure by making use of the following breakfast each morning for fifteen or twenty days.

A dish containing not more than four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, enough good, rich cream to go with them, some raw or cooked fruit, not more than two slices of entire wheat bread, and not more than one cup of Postum Food Coffee, to be sipped, not drank hurriedly. Let this suffice for the breakfast.

Let one meal in the day consist of an abundance of good meat, potato and one other vegetable.

This method will quickly prove the value of the selection of the right kind of food to rebuild the body and replace the lost tissue which is destroyed every day and must be made up, or disease of some sort enters in. This is an age of specialists, and the above suggestions are given by a specialist in food values, dietetics and hygiene.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

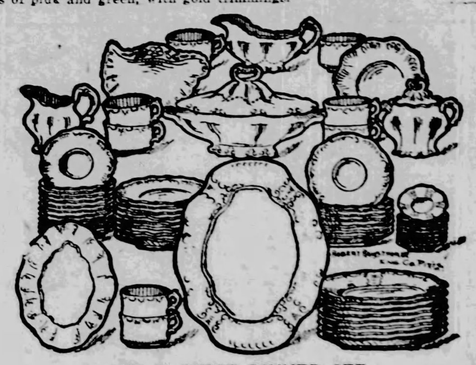
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz. Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 25, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2.50 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

JEANNE LANGTRY.

London, July 19.—Beautiful Jeanne Langtry, the 18-year-old daughter of Mrs. Langtry, popularly known as the "Jersey Lily," is reported engaged to

MISS JEANNE LANGTRY.

the Hon. Ivor Guest, M. P., son and heir of Lord Wimborne. Lady Wimborne, the mother, is a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. She is said to object to the match.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Paris, July 17.—M. Santos-Dumont, the inventor of the dirigible balloon, an account of the performance of which was given in The Blade, has his imagination fixed upon an aerial voyage around the world. He is perfectly confident that

SANTOS DUMONT.

such a voyage will be made, although he does not speak at present of attempting it himself.

"I may drop this pursuit," he said to an interviewer, to-day, "but that does not matter. If I do not work at it others will. Aerial navigation has now reached a point where it cannot fall into oblivion. At present a trip is somewhat expensive, owing to the cost of hydrogen gas. They charge me four francs a cubic metre, so every time I take the balloon out its inflation alone costs 2,500 francs ($500).

Ambassador Pauncefote says that when he returns to the United States in October he will bring with him a draft of a new Nicaragua treaty, which, he predicts, will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British cabinet.

CANCER CURED BY ABSORPTION. No knife or plaster. Home treatment. Book free. D. M. Cure Co., P.O. Springfield, Ohio.

$1.98 STEM WIND SET

This elegant watch with beautiful chain, as shown in cut, sent to you for $1.98. The handsomest watch ever offered at the price. Has the appearance of a $25 watch. Stem wind and stem set. SENT BY MAIL C. O. D. subject to examination. You can see it at the express office before you pay a cent. Write for our free catalogue of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, etc. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 127-129 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wanted Agents in every city to sell cleaning labels. Standard Printing Company, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE TO LADIES who CANNOT FAIL to get FREE.

LET US START YOU! $100.00 MONTHLY. Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. At home or traveling. Outfits complete. Write for our free catalog. We are placing hundreds on all parts of the country. Only practical school of the kind. We teach you. Terms reasonable. Write us. Special Offer. Write to-day. Pamphlet and Catalogue FREE. P. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

MAKE MONEY. MAKE IT QUICK. $1.50 to $5.00 invested brings in $10.00 to $50.00 each week. Absolutely guaranteed. Legitimate and honest business. No canvassing or peddling. We will start you in business, furnish you with everything and teach you the secret. Any distance without delay. Be prompt. Send two cent stamp for full instructions.

NON MEDICINE CURE CO. Drawer B, Toledo, O.

SOMETHING NEW. PUNCTURE PROOF SELF-HEALING PNEUMATIC BICYCLE TIRES ARE A SUCCESS. GUARANTEED. A $10 SET NOW FOR ONLY $4. NAILS, TACKS, GLASS, ETC. WILL NOT LET THE AIR OUT. REGULAR PRICE $10. But to advertise we will send one pair only for $4.75 EXPRESS PREPAID. When cash accompanies order. WILL SEND C.O.D. IF YOU WISH. PATENTED. And you can thoroughly examine them before you pay a cent. If you are in need of tires, order at once, as we will not send a pair of the best and most durable tires ever made. Catalogue sent Free. CHICAGO ILL. Tim Company 1200 BANNING & FIFTH AVE. "Mention Toledo Blade."

300 YEARS' STUDY.

Cambridge, Mass., July 22.—The curriculum at Harvard has been increased by additions in the English and classical departments and there will be this year 405 courses and half-courses, exclusive of summer, seminary and research courses. It is figured by statisticians that it would take a man of average intelligence 300 years to go through Harvard, taking every course that is now offered.

COOL IN LABRADOR.

St. Johns, N. F., July 22.—The mail steamer Home, which arrived here today from Labrador, reports that the coast is blockaded with ice floes, especially the northern part where the floes are impenetrable.

This will greatly delay the Peary relief steamer Erick which counted upon calling at Turnavick, Northern Labrador, and landing her last mail before entering the Arctic circle.

The Home had to abandon the attempt to reach her terminus in consequence of the ice.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Rights of Animals.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Kindness, justice and mercy to every living creature."

This is a part of the creed of the American Humane Education Society, and a most important part. It does not mean that these qualities are to be exercised simply toward human beings, but to every living creature, not a single exception. That is standing upon broad ground, you see, and inasmuch as man is at the head of a long line of evolving life, it multiplies his responsibilities to an almost indefinite degree. Subscribing to that creed, and it makes cruelty to even the smallest insect an impossibility.

It is only a few years since anything was heard of the rights of animals. The very term aroused ridicule. They had no souls, could not think—so ran the story—and therefore, outside of what might be necessary to preserve a commercial value, had no claim upon human consideration. The man who would go out of his way to protect his horse's head from the heat, as is so frequently done this summer, would have been named fool or idiot. A thing like this shows a growing sense of justice and mercy toward that part of evolving life in which is not yet developed the power of human speech. For it is true that there is no such rigid lines of demarcation between man and the higher animals, as has been imagined. The difference lies rather in the degree of growth, and it is certain that, as one writer puts it, "an animal has his proper work to do in the world, his own life to live as surely as a man," for "to realize one's self is the true moral purpose of man and animals equally." The needless killing of the latter or the infliction of unnecessary cruelty upon anything that lives, hinders or prevents the carrying out of this Divine purpose.

Animals, therefore, have an equally strong right to just treatment as human beings. The unfortunate part of it is that until within a very few years this has not entered into the ethical teaching of the young. Upon the contrary, an entirely opposite sentiment has been made the rule of conduct. The dog or cat is petted and made much of until found in the way, and then it is disposed of as remorselessly as if fashioned of wood or stone. A year or two ago a writer in a paper in a large Eastern city, who had been making a tour of investigation, told a most pathetic story of the wandering, homeless animals which were left desolate through the absence of the families by whom they were owned. The houses that had been their familiar haunts were closed and silent. No provision had been made for their comfort, and unless some kind-hearted person gave them food they must go hungry. Poor, patient, long-suffering creatures, whose like is known everywhere! When will the time come in which your rights will be recognized and respected with those of the human beings who are your masters by reason of might?

It is habits like this, combined with the killing of animals for sport only by those who stand high in public esteem, that bring the careless disregard of youth for the well-being and happiness of animals other than personal pets, and sometimes of the latter as well. Now is the season when business and professional men go away for rest and recreation. When they return the public will be regaled with stories of wonderful skill exhibited in shooting the denizens of the wildwood and thus ending their free and happy life. Happy these unoffending victims if the skill is sufficient to bring death instantly, without prolonged suffering!

Why should we wonder if the boys who listen to these stories—sometimes told even in the pulpit, "the more's the pity,"—try to have "sport" with the animals which come in their way in their homes and elsewhere? They are but imitating their elders. And why should we be surprised when the passions of human nature express themselves in cruelty to horses and other animals which have no power of defense? It has been a part of our creed that any creature lower in intellect than man has no right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness other than man allows, and such cruelties are the result.

Happily this condition is passing away. Interest in lower forms of life, in the intelligence they show, in the expression of character they make by their habits, is growing largely. This is due to the efforts of such men as George T. Angell and others like him, and the Humane Societies in activity everywhere, all of them insisting that animals have rights that must be respected. Nature books are multiplying. Great writers are giving their powers to bringing a more general recognition of the wonders of this world that lie outside of man, which have been hitherto so largely disregarded.

Thoreau wrote:

"How little we know of the inner life of animals! How few our facts are, and how little certain we are of them! Surely it tells not a little for the in-curiosity and perhaps for the conceit of us humans that we have been taken up so entirely with our little selves for these many thousand years past . . . and all the time we have been acting as if we were alone in the world, and as if it were not inhabited by crowds of beings with ways towards us and towards each other which, seeing how much we depend upon the same animals, it behooves us most strongly to understand."

As the realization of the sanctity of all life grows with this knowledge, respect for the rights of the lower orders will grow accordingly. Killing purely for sport will diminish; the horrors of vivisection in the name of science will cease; "kindness, justice and forbearance to every living creature" will be the law for the majority, instead of the creed of a minority, and society will have taken a long step forward towards its higher ideals.

May the Infinite Father speed the day!

.....The Cozy Corner.....

I have a quantity of church, temperance and other papers and magazines that I will forward to any one sending me their address and the necessary postage.—Miss E. C. T.

Readers of the Cozy Corner wishing to take advantage of this offer, should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the address of Miss E. C. T., to this office.

"Aunt Jane" comes from her home in Indiana to "help out," as she says, in some of the little troubles of a housekeeper. She writes:

I expect there are others besides me who fill their pickle bottles and fruit jars are smelling musty, or of their last year's contents, when they wish to use them each season, so I have called this morning to tell you that I have found that filling them with earth and allowing them to stand out of doors for several days, will remove any disagreeable odor, even that of pickled onions. With stone jars, it is usually enough to sweeten them with the open end on the ground for a day or two.

Another simple remedy for an unpleasant odor, is to place a slice of well-browned toast, into a kettle of fat, in which a fish has been fried. In a few moments, the taste and smell of the fish will have been so absorbed that the fat can be used for any other purpose without danger.

If you wash the oilcloth on your kitchen floor with soap and water and dry it with a soft cloth, it will last longer. An occasional rubbing with a cloth wet in linseed oil and vinegar—equal parts of each—will keep it bright.

When baking, remember that if a piece of white paper will blacken and burn while you are counting ten, it is too hot for any use. If it turns a light brown in that time, the oven is ready for BREAD, pastry or light cakes; for heavier cakes, it should turn a very dark brown. This is a very simple way to tell, but it is more reliable than some oven-thermometers.

"May S," Montana: All through June I have been preparing roses and other sweet-scented flowers for winter use. How do I use them? Why, in making rose-jars and perfume sachets. Some of these I use myself, and the remainder help me out wonderfully in making gifts for my friends.

I do not wait until the roses fade before I gather the leaves, as I want them to hold, when dried, all of the volatile oil possible. I cut them as soon as the dew is dried in the morning, clipping the whole rose from the stem, and when my basket is filled I sit in a shady corner of the piazza and pick the petals carefully, one by one, placing them in another basket until all are done, then spread them on a sheet, which is placed on the floor of the warm, dry attic, giving them a chance to dry without danger of being blown away or becoming infested with flies and other insects. When dry, I place them in thin muslin bags, over which the pretty decorated covers are slipped later.

Sweet clover is treated in the same manner, and these litle sachets, placed in among linen or laces, will give a most delicate and lasting perfume, much to be preferred to the liquid extracts used. If the young leaves and sprays of lavender are dried with the rose leaves, the combination of rose-lavender is delightful.

For making rose-jars, one need not be so particular in gathering the fresh roses, as the spices which are mixed with the leaves will supply any loss of the perfume. These leaves are placed in a bowl and sprinkled with fine salt and additional layers of leaves and salt added each day during the season. Spices of all kinds are also freely sprinkled among the leaves, and when all are dry, they are placed in a closed jar. After a room has been swept and made clean, close all the doors and windows for an hour or two, leaving the cover off the rose-jar. When the room is opened, the faint perfume will be very noticeable.

For gifts, the dried leaves may be placed in layers of absorbent cotton, the same as the sachet powders, for linings of boxes and bags.

"A Buckeye Mother" calls attention to some points of etiquette:

I write to call your attention to some points of etiquette that are often neglected by our young folks, either from ignorance or carelessness. I refer to the thoughtless manner in which many persons invite others to call upon them.

How often do we hear the expression: "Do come and see me: come any time, as I am nearly always at home," and how often such an invitation has no sincerity in it. If we accept it, it is likely we shall find the person away, or so engaged that that we cannot but feel that our visit was ill-timed.

Sometimes we call upon such persons and find them so preoccupied with other things that we feel uncomfortable. They will see everything that is passing out of doors, and interrupt us to call attention to the dress of this one, or to speculate upon the errand of that one until we cannot but feel that our conversation is of very little interest, but when we take our leave, we are urged to "come again soon."

Another mistake in this direction is for one who has ample time for visiting to urge another whose time is fully occupied with business, to call, forgetting that with such, time is money, and if they have a few moments to spare, they may prefer to use it in resting to making merely formal visits. Neither should a person in deep sorrow be asked to make calls or visits, with the idea that they would be cheered by such a course.

On the other hand, we should not neglect to return calls at the proper time. Sometimes this duty is neglected for one or another reason until our friends refuse to consider them at all pleasurable.

A number of years ago, a young girl left her home on a farm to visit relatives in the capital city of her state. Her uncle was very wealthy, and his family moved in the best society. They sent cards to the most desirable young people of the city, announcing the presence in their home of their niece. Nearly all responded by calling upon the young lady, but the acquaintance seemed to stop there.

Her uncle, one day, asked her if she had returned these calls. She replied that she had not: it was too much trouble to dress and go out, and besides she did not like but one of the ladies who had called; that one she had asked to come again, but she had not done so.

Since then this young woman has learned more of the requirements of society, and is never guilty of such rudeness as she then showed to her uncle's friends. I tell this story, hoping that it may be the means of helping some other girl who is as ignorant as she was then.

Herbert H. asks if any one can give him the name of the author of the prayer so generally used by children, beginning: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

John J.: The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand, the thumb not being counted as a finger. Sometimes rings are exchanged, both parties giving one, but usually the bride is the only one to whom a ring is given at a wedding ceremony.

would it not be well to omit the house entirely? Houses have their uses, but it would certainly be wiser and more conducive to the health and happiness of most families, if the money that is put into "spare rooms" and "best rooms" which are seldom used except for company, were devoted to making a place where the members of the family could enjoy and have the benefit of all of the out-of-door life possible.

If one can afford a home in the country as well as one in the city, it is very well, but if not, it is an excellent investment of money to use it in making a piazza sitting room.

EGGS AND CHICKENS.

Cream of Chicken Soup.

Boil hard four eggs; peel them and cut them into taking the yolks out by themselves. Chop the white very fine, mash the yolks and mix with them one cupful of bread crumbs and the chopped whites. Stir this mixture into one pint of sweet cream and add to three pints of rich chicken stock. Let it boil five minutes and serve in cups. This is delicious for receptions or lunches.

Chicken Pudding.

Cut up a chicken as for a fricasee, and stew it in just enough water to keep it from burning. Season each piece with salt and pepper and lay in a baking pan. Beat two eggs until light, add to one pint of milk one quart of canned or grated corn, stir in the eggs, season with pepper and salt and pour over the chicken. Cover with a layer of fine bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter and bake in a moderate oven.

Riced Eggs.

Boil five eggs for twenty minutes and place them in cold water till needed. Make a white sauce of two level tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour and one cupful of milk. Put the whites of the eggs through a vegetable press or coarse sieve, and add them to the sauce. Cover a platter with slices of nicely browned toast, slightly moistened by dipping it quickly in salted water, pour over it the sauce, and press the yolks of the eggs through a ricer, in a small mound in the center of the sauce, leaving a row of the white around the edge of the platter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, place on a hot oven for a few minutes and serve.

Tomato Ice Salad.

Put a quart of tomatoes in a saucepan with half an onion, a slice of green pepper, three cloves, a sprig of parsley, two bay leaves, a teaspoonful of sugar and salt and pepper to taste. Cook until the onion is tender, remove from the fire and pass through a sieve fine enough to retain the tomato seeds. When cold, place in a mold and freeze. Turn it out on a bed of lettuce leaves, and serve with a mayonnaise dressing passed with it.

Plaid silk jackets are a new departure in out of door wraps. They should only be attempted by the very tall and slender, and narrow black velvet ribbon is very cleverly used here and there to overcome the squareness of the plaid, especially around the waist line.

MOTHER'S HYMN.

Up to me sweet childhood look'gth,
Heart and mind and soul awake.
Teach me of thy ways, O Father,
For sweet childhod's sake.

In their young hearts, soft and tender,
Guide my hand good seed to sow.
That its blossoming may praise thee,
Wheresoe'er they go.

Give to me a cheerful spirit.
That my little flock may see
It is good and pleasant service
To be taught of thee.

Father, order all my footsteps,
So direct my daily way,
That, in following me, the children
May not go astray.

Let they holy counsel lead me;
Let thy light before me shine,
That they may not stumble over
Word or deed of mine.

Draw us hand in hand unto thee,
For they word's sake, unforgot—
"Let the little ones come to me
And forbid them not."

—From the German.

LADIES' SLIPPERS

Once upon a time, long ago, five little fairies met together in the depths of a wood. Although the sun was shining brightly, not a ray of sunlight came into their hiding place beneath the shelter of three stones piled together. About the stones grew masses of wild ferns, whose long fronds were woven closely, making a safe hiding place for the little folks.

They were seated close to each other on a small stone and talked in whispers lest they should be overheard and sent to bed with a scolding. For the Queen was very particular about the ways and habits of her maids in waiting, and insisted that they must take their sleep at the proper time and not be getting into mischief. As long as the sun shone they must stay under shelter, away from the haunts of mortals, but when night came they were free to come and go.

"Tell us what the secret is, Fluff," whispered one little fairy. "I could hardly wait until they had all gone to bed."

Fluff crept closer and told her story in eager whispers, while the others watched and listened with all their might.

"You see, I was bringing back fresh thistle down for the Queen's bed, and I did not like the thistles at the edge of the wood, they are too big, so I went across the field and a long way beyond. Then I found some with little soft tufts of down, and I filled my bag and started home. Well, it grew heavier and heavier, until by the time I reached the big field I was so tired that I laid it down and crept under a nice thick woodbine to rest. Then I went to sleep, and when I woke up it was broad daylight."

"Oh! Oh!" chorused the little fairies in delight. Just think how you would feel if you rested under a bush late in the afternoon and awoke when it was dark a long way from home. That was the way the little fairy felt.

"Go on! Were you frightened?" they asked.

"A little, just at first," Fluff confessed. "But I knew I must go home quickly or the Queen would be worried, so I picked up my bag and started. I got along very well at first, then suddenly I bumped right into something and I heard a big voice say: 'Well, well; what is all this?' Oh, I was frightened then! You see, the sun blinded me and I did not see him."

"Him! Who?"

"Why, a big, black beetle. At first I was too scared to say anything then he told me to get on his back and he would take me into the wood. So I did and I only had a little way to fly home."

"Is that all the secret?" demanded one little listener. She was getting very sleepy and a little cross.

"No, that's only the beginning. He told me that there is an enchanted pool in the wood beyond the hill, and whoever bathes in it will have the power to change themselves into any shape they please. Only, you must jump in at the instant the sun touches the water—and it only shines there once a day, at the time the mortals call noon."

"Any one! Then we could do it, couldn't we, Fluff?" they questioned, and Fluff assented eagerly.

For some time they sat with their heads close together, as they discussed the ways and means of carrying out their plan. When they finally separated and fled as quickly as possible to their beds it was decided that the next day, just before noon, while all the other little fairies slept, they would meet at the pool and try its powers.

The sun was creeping around his daily path in the heavens, and had almost reached the highest point in his climb when the fairies met at the pool. Each one had a tale to tell of her narrow escape from capture by one of the guards. But they had finally reached the place in safety, and prepared hastily for the plunge.

They drew off their dainty dresses and hung them carefully on blades of tall grass, out of harm's way. Their little shoes they dropped on the bank, then they stood in a row at the edge of the water, anxiously watching for the right moment to jump in.

A sudden little breeze moved the leaves of a big tree above them, and a sunbeam flashed straight into the dark waters of the pool.

At the same instant five tiny figures jumped into the water and a moment later they were paddling about with little gasps at the cold. Then they splashed gaily about as the sun shone bright and warm on them, dazzling them with its brightness.

A shadow fell across the pool and the fairies beheld one of the terrors of their lives—a mortal, and worst of all, a man.

With a sigh of thankfulness he threw himself down on the grass, lying there a moment to grow cool after his hot walk, then he bent and took a long drink from the pool.

The fairies had fled under shelter at his approach, and they waited shivering and terror stricken until he went on his way. Then they ran quickly to their clothes, which still hung unharmed from the grass blades; but alas! the little shoes were ruined. The mortal had sat on them.

Crestfallen and too unhappy to even try to make use of the power they hoped they possessed, the fairies went slowly home.

This time they had been missed and when they arrived the Queen sent for the culprits to be brought before her. Weeping and ashamed they told their story, then stood with bent heads to hear the scolding they knew they deserved.

But the Queen was more grieved than angry.

"You foolish little fairies!" she said. "Don't you know it is I who enchant the pools and give my subjects power to change themselves into other forms? Don't you know that I only give the power to those who are wise enough to use their knowledge well? But you have been punished enough and I will only give you something to remind you of your folly. Puck," she called, "bring me a willow twig."

Puck brought the twig and at the Queen's command, planted it in the ground. She touched it with her wand and little branches sprang from it on every side. Then Queen Mab hung the five little pairs of broken shoes on the branches. Once more she touched them with her wand and they turned into flowers, which hung by slender stems from the willow twig, while here and there a leaf crept out.

"Let these always remind you what foolish little fairies you have been," said the Queen, reproachfully.

And that is the reason that the quaint flowers which grow in our grandmother's garden are called Lady Slippers.—Mary Gibson in New York Tribune.

"THE QUAINT FLOWERS WHICH GROW IN OUR GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN ARE CALLED LADY SLIPPERS."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Miss Prudence is happy to introduce to you to-day a good and faithful member of the M. G. R.—"Mountain Sister," of Arkansas.

So many invitations for picnics have been received that the M. G. R.'s will have little time for anything else this summer. We will, however, accept them all and make this a gala season by improving every opportunity thus offered for us to become better acquainted with each other and with the places of interest near the homes of our members.

For July 28 "Broncho Bill" invites us to celebrate his birthday anniversary with him in his Colorado home. As the date falls on Sunday, the Chaperone will, with his permission, anticipate it by one day and he may look for a large delegation on the previous Saturday, all anxious to hear about the wonderful scenery of the "Silver State." Here is his letter:

"I come with greetings to all and to ask how long one can be absent from the circle meetings without losing their right to come again. Since I last visited you I have married 'the dearest girl' and did not realize how time passed until Mrs. 'Broncho Bill's' health became impaired, and since then I have thought of nothing else but to care for her. For the benefit of her health I gave up my business in Iowa and have taken up our home in Colorado, near the Mesa mountains.

"As picnics are in order, we invite you to meet at our new log cabin on July 28 and celebrate my birthday anniversary. We will visit the Mesa and Alexandra lakes, where there are beautiful scenery, good boating and fishing. I hope the Chaperone will come and bring with her the most interesting of her books, for the pleasure of the invalid wife."

For August 13 "Oleta F." claims us, having arranged a very delightful day. If some of our Michigan girls could entertain our circle on the fourteenth, by introducing us to some of the many interesting historical places in and about Detroit, we would continue the program by following this, with the trip down the Maumee, with "Missie," or her substitute on the fifteenth.

"Oleta F.," Michigan: "I have come in this glorious July morning to invite you to a picnic on the beautiful Detroit river and Lake Erie. We will meet at the 'City of the Straits' with our lunch baskets and I promise 'Cousin Patsy' that I will bring with me a good large box of maple sugar.

"As 'Oregon Bach' is as yet unappropriated I will see that he does not suffer from hunger or for lack of company. We will eat our dinner on Belle Isle, than which a prettier place cannot be found—and those who wish can remain here until evening; others can return to Detroit for four hours of shopping and sightseeing. Do not forget the date, as I shall hope to see you all."

We are all surprised, and most agreeably so, to greet once more our Hoosier poet-boy, who brings an invitation we shall gladly accept, hoping to learn something of life at a military school.

"Hoosere Puer Poeta"—"It has been quite a long time since I last visited the M. G. R., and doubtless you have all forgotten that there ever existed a member who claimed to be a 'poet from Indiana.' I cannot give as an excuse for my absence that I have been either lost, strayed or stolen, nor even married, for I am at the same place, and there is no perceptible change in me except that I am older, and, maybe, uglier than ever. I notice that an increasing impression prevails with some or our young folks that it is not good for man to be alone, and the latest convert is our Zack Stubbs. Mr. Stubbs please accept my sincere congratulations and give my best wishes to Mrs. 'Zack.' Of course 'the sweetest girl in the world' deserves the best and truest gentleman in the same territory, but the decision as to who shall claim these titles must be an individual one as we each think of someone who 'just tells the bill' for us. It does not follow from this that I have any one in particular in view. Oh, no! you are not to think that.'

"I am glad we are having again the old-fashioned letters and would like to see more photographs of our members.

"As we are to have picnics and excursions this summer, I will invite as many as can conveniently do so to accompany myself and some 'special' friends on an excursion to Lake Maxinkuckee and Culver Military academy. We will spend the day in sight seeing, boating, fishing, eating basket dinners and cream sodas. Music will be furnished by the best talent possible to secure and we shall have a good time, I am sure."

"Pen-Syl-Vania" comes with a "cooling" suggestion that will meet with our approval:

"Dear M. G. R.'s where is 'Snowball?' Why does she not visit us at this time when we would gladly welcome a whole basket full of her namesakes? I move that some one be sent to bring her into our midst and keep her with us during the warm weather. Who will volunteer to go?"

"Pen-Syl-Vania" gave the answer that was sent last week by "Cleo Davis" to "Buckeye Schoolmaam's" question. This was also sent by a new member from Kansas, whose letter asking admission was a model of conciseness. Here it is:

"Miss Prudence, we have taken The Blade for four years, and like it. I wish to gain admission to the Merry-Go-Round circle and will try to conform to its rules as becomes a good Merry-Go-Rounder. Enclosed find fifteen cents for a badge.—Kansas Girl."

Several letters have been received which will appear next week.

Banner Puzzler FOR JULY

W. P. E.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent Swiss naturalist, born in 1807. He immigrated to this country in 1846, and in the following year became professor of Zoology and Geology in Harvard University, and later was a non-resident professor at Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y. He was the author of several standard works on natural history, fishes, and comparative physiology. He died December 14, 1873.

METTA.

2—COMBINATION PUZZLE.

X X O X X
X X O X X
O O O O O
X X O X X
X X O X X

1—An eastern beast of burden.
2—The French word for oats.
3—A girl's name.
4—To go within.
5—To become familiar with.

The centrals down and across give the name of a puzzler, long absent but never forgotten.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESY.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters. My 6-14-3-2 is a castle; my 1-2-12-8, is an asterisk; my 9-10-15, is a Spanish title; my 5-14-3-15 is rent; my 13-4-11, is the front rank of an army; my 7-5-15, is a measure of weight. My whole is the birth-place of a celebrated writer.

METTA.

4—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The areas of two similar rectangular gardens are to each other as 1 to 64. The fence enclosing the larger garden is 120 yards longer than that enclosing the smaller one. Now if the length of the larger garden were increased 2 yards and the breadth 3 yards, the area would be increased 331 square yards. How many square yards in the larger garden?

A. FAUL.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about "The Last Sigh of the Moor."

METTA.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"True dignity abides with him alone,
Who in the patient hour of silent thought,
Can still respect and still revere himself."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of July 11.

1—Elizabeth Barret Browning.
2—Words forming hour-glass: condiment, African, noble, Dad, I, sad, Eliza, reliant, personate. Diagonals down, candidate; up, President.
3—1154.6835+sq. yards. (See Chat).

Chat.

A. Faul sends the following solution to his problem, given July 11:

If from any point within any equilateral triangle, a perpendicular be drawn to each side, the sum of these perpendiculars will equal the altitude of the triangle. The altitude divided by 0.8602, equals a side of the triangle, and a side multiplied by one-third of the altitude equals the area of the triangle. Thus: 173.204 divided by 0.8602 equals 200, and 200 multiplied by one-third of 173.204 equals 1154.6835 square rods.

As Metta lacked two of having a full set of puzzles as announced last week Mr. A. Faul and Terence donated the missing numbers with their compliments and a sincere hope the young lady will not leave us for so long a time again.

The "Class" consisted of W. P. E. and J. L. Cotner, this morning. Probably some of the pupils were belated, and will come in next week's report.

W. P. E would have been excusable if he had been tardy, since he says the theremometer stands "96 degrees on the north porch," at his home.

J. L. Cotner says: "We have been getting some very practical thoughts from the Wonder Column. Thanks to you for them."

Next week will be printed a full set of Biblical puzzles prepared by W. P. E.

In the Hour-glass puzzle of the 11th, a mistake was made in the second word in the formation. It was made to represent "America," and should have been "African," as given in the list of answers to-day.

A New Writer from the South.

I'M GWINE CORT LITTLE MISS FIDDLE FUR YOU TO-NIGHT.
—From A Summer Hymnal. Copyright, Henry T. Coates & Co.

A lover of nature who hears and understands the songs of the birds as they come and go with the seasons; who loves trees and pays tribute to their strength and beauty; who finds a meaning in the most common things of life and weaves it into his songs and stories—such a man appears to be John Trotwood Moore, the author of a romance of Tennessee named A Summer Hymnal, just come from the publisher.

It is a book to be read with the greatest pleasure to the music of the rustling leaves, the hum of insects, and the gushing notes of the flitting songsters whose melodies are the delight of the summer days. Every page is full of poetical prose; every chapter is preluded with a real poem. There is a quality in it all that one finds now and then in an author whose self responds more readily to the wild things of nature than to human beings, though the latter understanding is not wanting. It is something of the same spirit that pervades James Lane Allen's more finished, but not more spontaneous, work. What better picture of a flitting bird could be made than this:

Glint of brown through the shadowy wood,
Flash of wing where the shadows stand,
Opening notes which upward rise,
Burst of song to the smiling skies.

The story, viewed solely as a story, has a limited plot, with but few characters. One, who wins the heart immediately, was called by all who knew him, the Blind Man. He was stricken as with a bolt out of a clear sky. First came misfortune in business. Then followed a stroke which brought unconsciousness. "When he awoke he tried to see, but it was dark. It has remained dark with him ever since. I was with him when he waked.

"'Ned,' he said, 'light a lamp, my boy; it should be nearly day.'

"I went over, took his hand and sat on the bedside.

"'It is 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sun is shining through the west window. I was just going to draw the shade and shut it from your eyes,' I said as gently as I could.

"It was only a moment that I saw his cheek blanch, his hands clench. Then he smiled in his cheery old way, and said:

"'Well, I'm glad I'm alive, even if I can't see. No, I don't think I'll need any more shades, Ned; it is midnight with me.'"

Mr. Moore has made this man utter, in his blindness, some of the most inspiring and helpful words possible. He was always cheerful. "For cheerfulness," he would say, "is the smile the soul owes to its Maker."

The Ned who tells the story is the hero, a strong, hearty, wholesome fellow, necessarily imperfect, being human, but with an honest purpose to do right. He is an orphan, living in the home his parents had lived in when he was born. Quaint Miss Cynthia is his housekeeper, she being—as she always put it—his mother's sister's husband's niece. She was "proud of the fact that she was 52, and had never been any more interested in a man than she had been in the rise and fall of the Roman Empire."

Two beautiful girls enter into this romance. They are cousins, Bernice Phillips, haughty and queenly, and winning her way by the very force of her stately bearing, always one of command; and Thesis, the niece of Colonel Phillips, left an orphan and in his care when an infant. She is the one really beloved by the hero, though circumstances force him to seek Bernice. Thesis is beautiful, unselfish, self-sacrificing, "with a nature as open as the full, red rose that blooms and knows not why, her soul as transparent as the tiny drop in the heart of it."

Two more characters have much to do with the story—old Wash, the negro slave, who is devoted to Ned and to Thesis, who draws the most wonderful music from his violin, which he calls Little Miss Fiddle, and which he talks to as if it were human; and the beautiful horse, Marjorie, who ran a race for life, and had much to do with bringing final happiness to his master. There is also one villain, who endeavors to move things to his own liking, and is at the bottom of much of the trouble that makes the shadows in the background of the romance.

It is a book that is worth reading, not for the story alone, but for the sweetness of the nature-life which is everywhere made the setting of even the most dramatic of the incidents. When all that seems worth living for is swept away from the hero, he looks forth across the blue hills and finds comfort.

"There is nothing in all nature so comforting," he declares, "so restful, and yet so awe-inspiring to me as the eternal silence and solitude that seems to hang over the distant hills. Who lives among them in their far-away homes? Is that blue veil that hangs over them but the reflection of sunlight like ours, or is it the curtain of an unsolved, unexplored land where only memories live?" * * *

Oh far-away hills, faint, far-away hills,
Will you tell me the secret you hold?
What dreaming day lulled by the twinkle of rills,
Lies asleep in your mellow and mold?
What summer-time sent from the long, long ago,
What springtides of pleasure that bubble and flow,
What laughter from lips that are cold?

Thus the author turns all things into music and poetry, but he who loves not nature at all, as seen in the woods and in the fields, will find meager pleasure in the little volume's reading. To others it will be a delight.

It is published by Henry T. Coates and Company, Philadelphia.

SOME USES OF THE PIAZZA.

The tendency of the women of the present day is for an out-of-door life in its every phase, and the benefit from such a life is obvious. Indulgence in golf, tennis, rowing and riding, and when these are not possible, in the old fashioned croquet, has brought greater strength, better health, and less nervousness to our women and girls.

The same idea is carried out in the life at home, and now there are few houses where the broad piazza does no form the favorite sitting room of the family, where one can enjoy a book, a bit of sewing or the company of a chance caller; where the smoke of a cigar or pipe will do no harm to draperies and upholstered furniture, and where, untrammeled by the conventionalities of society, one may take the most perfect comfort possible.

The ideal piazza extends on three sides of the house, thus providing a shady nook at all times of the day, and is wide enough to accommodate a table where breakfast or five o'clock tea may be served.

"Too much trouble to carry dishes and food out and in," do you say? Ah, but the pleasure is certainly greater than the trouble, which may be minimized by a little care in planning the house.

For instance: let us suppose a house where there is the usual arrangement of a kitchen directly back of the dining room, with perhaps, the china closet between them. From both of these rooms a door may open upon the piazza, which should be made to curve out so as to give more width at this point than any other. Vines or curtains of straw matting will insure privacy and not exclude the air. A round table and chairs complete a breakfast room that would possess a charm far beyond that of the most perfectly appointed dining room, and which would tempt the most jaded appetite.

With such an arrangement, it would require no more work than to carry dishes and food from the kitchen to the dining room.

Tea and coffee can be kept hot with an alcohol lamp, and for the rest, summer breakfasts consist mostly of food that will be none the worse for being eaten out of doors.

Vines add much to the beauty of these piazza-sitting rooms, but are sometimes objectionable, on account of the insects with which they are often infested, and because they prevent a free circulation of air. Occasionally we see a porch entirely enclosed with wire netting, which though desirable as a perfect protection from mosquitoes and other winged pests, give one the appearance of sitting in a cage. The Japanese straw curtains are really the most desirable, being cleanly and providing shade while not excluding the air, besides they are so easily rolled up to the roof when not needed.

A strip of bright, porch carpet, some small tables, easy chairs, a hammock or two and plenty of cushions, made for use, make the piazza the favorite lounging place during the hot weather, and it is not deserted until the cold storms of the late fall drive the family into the house. Then it may be enclosed with sash, the flowers and palms placed on shelves and with the help of a register from the furnace, or a small gas or oil stove, continue to be the favorite sitting room of the family.

"He Who Pays the Bills" asks if all this is true that has been written of the value and virtues of the piazza, why

KEEPS HIS DREAM SECRET OF A LOST ART REGAINED

Hallstead, Pa., July 20.—Frank McCroy, the 17-year-old boy who says the process of tempering copper was revealed to him in a dream, is guarding his secret well. He refuses to give even a hint of what his vision revealed.

Several years ago young McCroy went to New Jersey to live with a cousin who was afflicted with the mania for solving the tempered copper problem. McCroy became interested in the experiments and decided that he would devote every spare moment to find the method of how to harden copper. After returning home to Hallstead he continued his work and tried formula after formula, but without success. To such a degree was his mind bent upon the matter that it was his sole thought by day and his dream by night.

In April last he dreamed that he had made the discovery. In his dream he saw very clearly the process whereby copper could be hardened, and immediately on awakening he went to work, but only to chronicle another failure. Yet he was not discouraged, and relying on his dream, but changing the formula, he convinced himself that at last he had made the much-cherished discovery. He had succeeded beyond his wildest anticipations. The copper hardened and maintained an edge superior to steel.

FRANK M'CROY.

A sample, it is said, was sent to the department at Washington and a reply received that it had stood all the tests.

PORTO RICO CHILDREN PREFER SCHOOL TO VACATION

Correspondence of Associated Press.

San Juan, P. R., July 13.—In schools in the United States students look forward to the closing days and hail the first day of summer vacation with delight. Porto Rican children are different. Here the rising generation reluctantly left the school-room, and such a demand was made for all-summer schools that arrangements have been made for them in several towns.

Ground will be broken next week for a complete professional school to train teachers in Rio Piedras. Although the returned American teachers complain of the small salaries paid by the department of education, there are more applicants for certificates for the autumn term than the authorities can handle.

A summer normal school session of ten weeks will be held in this city, beginning July 15. About 500 teachers and prospective teachers have signified intention to attend.

By the time for the autumn term to open more than thirty new school houses will have been completed. But even then there will not be accommodation for half the children of school age. Extra buildings in all towns will have to be rented. School attendance next year will be doubled.

SCHLEY AGAIN.

Trouble Over Statements in Maclay's Naval History of the U. S.

Washington, July 19.—The secretary of the navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's History of the Spanish-American war shall not be used as a textbook at the naval academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. The secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a text book for the cadets. He will inform both Commander Wainwright, who is in command of the naval academy, and Mr. Maclay, the author of the history, of his decision. In this connection the secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received only the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobolization of the fleets, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as secretary of the navy, had issued in making the naval preparations for war. That chapter was satisfactory, and he returned it to Mr. Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley until after the book was published. Mr. Maclay was appointed to his present position in the New York navy yard August 23, 1900, having been transferred from the lighthouse service.

A Scorching Letter.

Baltimore, July 19.—General Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore American, has written the following letter to President McKinley, which was mailed this morning:

"William McKinley, President, Canton, O.

"Maclay's history of the navy is the standard in use at the Naval academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Rear Admiral Schley with being a coward, a liar, a caitiff, an incompetent, and insubordinate. In an interview in the American this morning Maclay, the historian, who is a navy department clerk classed as a laborer and attached to the Brooklyn navy yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious story in all our naval annals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson and approved by them in advance of publication; also, that Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilous attack upon Admiral Schley. Those proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dewey, who refused to read them. If aught were needed to convince any fair-minded man that a clique in the navy department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while that brave and gallant officer was suffering expatriation on the fever-infested coasts of South America, this should furnish it. Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justive-loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play. Next to being right all the time, which no man ever was, the best thing is to find out as soon as possible that you are wrong, and right yourself immediately.

(Signed.) FELIX AGNUS.
Publisher Baltimore American.

WHAT MACLAY SAYS.

New York, July 20.—Edgar S. Maclay yesterday replied to the criticism which has been made upon his historical works dealing with Admiral Schley and the navy during the Spanish war. He said in part:

"I did not appreciate at the time I wrote the book that the terms were immoderate and intemperate. It is only recently that it has met with adverse criticism. It is now my intention to revise that portion of the work that deals with the battle of Santiago. But I shall not alter the facts, for they are correct, and I must first be assured that they are in error. The proofs were submitted to the officers who took part in the battle of Santiago, as well as to Secretary Long, and received their approval. I should explain that only these portions of the book were submitted to each officer that related to him personally or the part he took in the battle. The proofs submitted to Mr. Long dealt with that part of the war that concerned him. I have never had any animus against Admiral Schley, and I wrote as I did because I believed it to be the truth."

Maclay is an employe at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Balloon Exploded.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—At the July operations with a military balloon, near Schluesselburg, on an island in the Neva, twenty-one miles east of this city, the balloon exploded and blazed up. One person was killed and twenty were injured; several fatally.

BOER WAR.

Reitz Is Discouraged, But Steyn Still Warlike.

London, July 19.—The war office issued late last night a dispatch from Lord Kitchener giving the correspondence between Mr. Reitz and Mr. Steyn that was captured with the latter's baggage near Lindley, July 11.

Mr. Reitz under date of May 10 wrote Mr. Steyn that a meeting of the Transvaal government had been held, attended by General Botha, General Viljoen and Mr. Smutz, to consider the national situation. He went on to catalogue the difficulties—the numerous surrenders of burghers, entailing a heavy responsibility on the government; the rapidly decreasing supply of ammunition, the disintegration of the government and the lack of any definite assurances of European intervention.

"In view of these facts," he said, "the government has decided to address a message to President Kruger pointing out the terrible conditions. The time has passed for us to let matters drift as at present. We must take a final step."

Mr. Steyn, replying May 15, upbraids Mr. Reitz with weak-heartedness, saying:

"There is still sufficient ammunition to continue the struggle. You ask what prospect there is of a successful termination. I ask what chance there was for two small republics when they declared war against the mighty power of Great Britain. You will answer that we trusted in God and in foreign intervention. What reason is there now to place less trust in God?

"I have seen recent European newspapers and I firmly believe that complications will occur in Europe in the course of a few months which will secure our good fortune."

Mr. Steyn also says the facts that Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates remain in Europe convinces him that they consider the case not beyond hope. He adds that he has summoned General De Wet and urges Mr. Reitz to take no steps until he has heard further from him.

MRS. KRUGER DEAD

Separation and Sorrow Broke the Spirit of Oom Paul's Wife.

Pretoria, July 22.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger, of the South African republic, died Saturday afternoon of pneumonia after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit.

Mr. Eloff and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

London, July 22.—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone." He exclaimed: "She was a good wife. We quarreled once only and that was six months after we were married." He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folk-song outside the villa.

Kruger Depressed.

Amsterdam, July 23.—Former President Kruger, of the South African Republic, is very depressed as the result of the death of his wife, but his health is unaffected. On the contrary he has thrown himself into his work with more than his usual energy.

Press comment on the death of Mrs. Kruger is sympathetic. The newspapers do not attach any political significance to the event.

World-Wide Sympathy.

New York, July 23.—Theodore M. Banta, secretary of the Holland Society, has sent the following cablegram to President Kruger:

"President Kruger, The Hague:

"Sincerest sympathies. Numbers 6th: 24, 25, 26.

"HOLLAND SOCIETY.
"STARIN, President.

"RANTA, Secretary."

The quotation from the Bible is as follows:

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee: the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

SLASH EXPENSE.

Economical Reform in the Philippine Army.

Cost of Occupation to Be Greatly Reduced During the Year.

Manila, July 23.—The conferences between Adjutant General Corbin and Gen. Chaffee, recently held here, will probably result in radical economical and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated that the total cost of maintaining the American army in the Philippines can be reduced by 60 per cent in the course of one year. The principal change will be the reduction of the present force to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The abolishment of the present army districts is contemplated, and three brigades, with permanent headquarters at Manila, Dagupan, and Iloilo or Cebu, will be instituted in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at the three points selected, abandoning all minor posts. These changes will result in an enormous saving in the transportation of supplies and the paying of rental for barracks for the soldiers. At present in most towns, the troops are quartered in churches, convents and public and private buildings, for the use of which considerable rentals are paid. In the majority of other cases where the troops do not occupy public buildings, it is believed rental should be paid for the soldiers' quarters if their occupancy is continued, since these regions are pacified and their inhabitants have sworn allegiance to the United States.

Adjutant General Corbin and General Chaffee have decided upon the construction of barracks at the pumping station (about six miles from Manila, and the source of the city's water supply), to accommodate three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, as well as a general comissary and quartermaster's store house to cost $100,000. The erection of this latter building will reduce expenses by $20,000 a month, being the rentals paid for the commissary and quartermaster's storehouses in Manila alone. An electric railroad, connecting the docks on the Pasig river and the new storehouse will be constructed.

Generals Corbin and Chaffee have also decided upon one single general military hospital to replace the seven military hospitals in Manila and vicinity; one of the latter buildings will be converted into a public hospital.

The reduction of the fleet of the government launches and small government steamers has already begun.

Permanent barracks have been erected at Dagupan to accommodate all the troops necessary to Northern Luzon.

Government vessels will carry supplies for the southern brigade from the United States direct to Iloilo without touching at Manila.

The insular constabulary is now being organized. It will be maintained by the insular government, and is expected to be amply able to preserve peace and enforce the law. This constabulary will, as a general rule, be armed with rifles, but its members have been given 5,000 shot guns and 2,000 ponies relinquished by the army.

The telegraph system throughout the archipelago, established by the signal corps has been taken over by the civil government.

Much wheeled transportation, formerly belonging to the army, has already been disposed of.

THE FRIARS.

Manila, July 19.—The Roman Catholic authorities in Manila say they have no intention of withdrawing the friars from the Philippine islands, and reiterate their belief that the friars will be welcomed by the masses of the Filipino people as their spiritual advisers when the people are thoroughly assured the friars will no longer exercise temporal authority. The clerics bitterly charge the leaders of the federal party, themselves Catholics, with inciting the people against the clergy. They also say they would be willing to substitute American for Spanish friars, except for difficulties arising from the American ignorance of Spanish and the native dialects. The warm and antagonistic receptions given the friars by the people in the provinces is retarding the experiment of reinstating them.

CAPTURE OF CALAPAN.

Manila, July 17.—Lieutenant Patrick A. Connolly, of the Twenty-first regiment, who was sent with twenty men to recapture the Americans taken prisoners in Mindoro, made his first landing on the island Monday. He attacked the town of Calapan, and a score of natives were killed and the town was partly burned before the place surrendered. Private Kidder, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, and Private Bake, of the Twenty-eighth, were recaptured.

TEE CONSTABULARY.

Manila, July 18.—An act has been passed organizing the insular constabulary, practically as outlined in dispatches to the Associated Press last March. A provision has been added empowering the chief of the system and either of the four district assistants to temporarily consolidate constabulatories of two or more provinces, in case of necessity. Inspection and discipline of the municipal police will also be controlled by constabulary department.

ROWAN'S TRIAL.

Manila, July 18.—Investigation into the case of Captain Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth infantry, charged with burning a town on the island of Bohol, failed to prove that Captain Rowan had ordered the town to be burned. The responsibility for the destruction of the town has not yet been fixed.

MORGAN TOO OLD.

Gunner Notified That He Has Passed the Age Limit.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—Gunner Charles Morgan, who was at Charlestown yard a short time ago and who some time ago asked Admiral Sampson for indorsement for promotion, was informed that he has passed the age limit and is ineligible. Gunner Morgan was one of the heroes of the Maine, and Rear Admiral Sampson opposed his advancement on the ground that men from the ranks were disqualified to make a proper appearance in society.

STYLISH GIRL IN JAIL.

Chicago, July 22.—Stylishly attired in gowns of the latest fashion and claiming to be the daughter of a wealthy oil magnate, Miss Theresa Dwyer, 17 years old, who for three weeks has occupied apartments at "The Elms," a fashionable boarding-house at 55 Fifty-third street, is under arrest charged with having obtained board and lodging by false pretenses.

Miss Dwyer was arrested by Detectives Barnes and Breen just as she was about to leave her apartments to attend church, and, regardless of her protests, was taken to the Hyde Park station and placed in charge of the matron. She will be given a hearing before Justice Quinn.

MISS CONGER'S PEKIN LOVE ROMANCE

In the announcement of the engagement of Miss Laura Conger, daughter of Major E. H. Conger, minister to China, to Lieutenant Frederick E. Buchan, of the Third cavalry, a romance of the Pekin siege becomes public knowledge.

Lieutenant Buchan, who is a son of W. J. Buchan, a lawyer and politician of Kansas City, Kan., was in the expedition that relieved the besieged legationers last summer. He became acquainted with the minister's daughter, and they were much together in Pekin.

Before the Conger family left for home Miss Conger had promised to become Mrs. Buchan, although the date of the wedding is not settled.

The fact of their engagement, which was confirmed here recently on good authority, leaked out prematurely from Kansas City, where Minister Conger stopped on his way to visit his daughter in Arizona before returning to China. Mr. Conger paid a short visit to the Buchan family, which recalled the fact that Miss Conger had visited the Buchan family soon after her return from China, spending several days at their summer home.

MISS LAURA CONGER.

THE OHIO SPLIT.

War Between the Free Silver Wing and the Party.

Columbus, O., July 20.—Leading Democrats in Columbus and elsewhere are more concerned over the probability of a split in their party during the coming campaign than they are willing to admit. They do not anticipate an open battle between the free silver forces and those which dominated the recent Democratic state convention, but they dread a more dangerous phase of dissatisfaction which they fear will be expressed in silent withdrawal of support from the state and legislative tickets, the more difficult to combat because impossible to locate. The Pryor-Groot independent movement is only an evidence of one discordant faction, and there are others equally important that lend surreptitious aid and comfort to the nomination of a free silver Democratic ticket by petition. These latter, even more than the Populistic element in the party, are dreaded by the conservative Democrats.

It is now charged that the Finley resolution indorsing the Kansas City platform and dragging Bryan to the front was offered at the instigation of the opponents of Kilbourne, who foresaw that its rejection would split the party and draw certain defeat upon the candidate whose nomination, owing to a mere combination of circumstances, was inevitable. These people used Finley as a tool, fired him with Bryanic zeal and then shot him off aimed at an entirely different bird than the one he proposed to bring down. They are now afraid to join the free silver wing in the organization of an independent movement, because of necessity they must preserve the semblance of Democratic regularity, but that they are not discouraging Pryor and Groot is a certainty. They predicted that Kilbourne would be defeated if nominated and would have prevented his nomination if they could. Now they propose to see that their prediction will come true. It will be found later on that among some leading Democratic lights who have indignantly repudiated connection with the independent movement there are those who will quietly do all they can to assist it and who were neither surprised nor disappointed when it was suddenly sprung to the consternation of the conservative element.

Cleveland, O., July 22.—By a letter to G. A. Groot, prominent in the "Bryanite bolt" in Ohio, W. J. Bryan has thrown cold water on the entire movement. In no uncertain language he informs the bolters that they can expect no sympathy from him.

While not pleased with the repudiation of the Kansas City platform by Ohio Democrats, Mr. Bryan emphatically sets his seal of disapproval upon any movement calculated to do possible harm to the Democratic ticket as nominated. The letter of Mr. Bryan came as an answer to the letter written to him by Mr. Groot.

TOWNE LEAVES BRYAN.

New York, July 17.—Charles A. Towne, formerly of Duluth, Minn., who was nominated for the vice presidency last year by the Populists and Free Silver Republicans, is in this city trying to sell stock in a company organized to dispose of the product of oil wells in Texas, where he now lives.

While asserting that he is out of politics for good, Mr. Towne says he has kept track of the political situation and feeling in the west. Of that situation he told some things that may not please his former friend, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne said:

"In my opinion, Senator Hill, of New York will be the next candidate for president of the regular Democratic party and the platform adopted will, I believe, be a very reactionary one. In fact, I believe the party will split in 1904 and that Mr. Bryan will lead a third party faction in support of the issues to which he is still loyal. The feeling among Democrats throughout the west is that they want to win and they don't care a rap what sort of a platform they win on. There is a strong feeling in that section in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hill or some other eastern man and the adoption of a platform that will be a total repudiation of the chief issues of 1896 and 1900.

"The free silver question is absolutely dead in the west. It will not only not be an issue in 1904, but I do not believe it will be mentioned in the Democratic platform or campaign. Our position on free silver in 1896 and 1900 was misunderstood. We were not demanding more market and profit for the silver mines, but more money for the country to keep up prices. God in his wise providence has provided a vast increase in the supply of gold, and to-day there is more money in the country than there would have been if the gold supply had remained stationary and the mints had been opened to the free coinage of silver. So long as the present condition continues or the supply of gold continues to increase, there can be no successful or serious demand for the free coinage of silver. Certainly that demand cannot again be made an issue in a national campaign until there is a big change in industrial or financial conditions."

DEATH IN QUICKSAND.

North Bend, Neb., July 22.—Joseph Pabian and Frank Pabian met a horrible death by sinking in the treacherous quicksands in the Platte river. They were in swimming and were caught by the oozing sands and carried under before assistance could reach them. Joseph Pabian was married and lived near Morse Bluff, Neb. Frank Pabian was a boy in years. The bodies have not been recovered and may not be.

MUM'S THE WORD.

London, July 20.—Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson landed at Southampton yesterday afternoon from Cape Colony. They were met by Alfred Beit, the financier, and B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South Africa company, and other friends. Messrs. Rhodes and Jameson declined to discuss South Africa, saying they were no longer public men.

FOSBURGH CASE.

Young Man Tried on the Charge of Killing His Sister.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 19.—The government gained, what may prove to be an important victory, although at present it is conditional, in the Fosburgh manslaughter trial to-day, when court announced that evidence bearing upon the distance which powder stains would be made upon certain fabrics by the discharge of a revolver, may be admitted if the prosecution showed that the evidence is competent. Dr. Paddock, medical examiner of Pittsfield, continued his testimony to-day, though suffering intensely from a heart affection to which he is subject. He described in more detail than yesterday the manner in

ROBERT FOSBURGH.

which the members of the Vosburg family were dressed. Then he said that young James Vosburg met the doctor down stairs and later came to the upper rooms. Dr. Paddock asked him if he had seen any burglars. James said that he had not.

Dr. Paddock said it was very dark in the house and around it, so dark, he said, that he was unable to recognize a man with a lantern who was two feet away from him. Dr. Paddock said that he asked Beatrice Fosburgh if she saw any burglars and she said she had not. She told him that she was standing behind May when the shot was fired and that she immediately went to the farther end of the room to turn on the electric light. She said that she saw no one save the members of the family.

Dr. Paddock told of the injuries alleged to have been sustained at the hands of burglars, by the Fosburghs, father and son.

He said that Mr. Fosburgh, the elder, was injured on the knee, had a ribbed cracked and was much disfigured about the head. The younger man had a bad contusion on the neck.

The doctor then told of a second visit to the Fosburgh house, made at 8:30

MAY FOSBURGH.

o'clock in the forenoon. The family, he said, were at breakfast. The doctor announced that he had come to hold an autopsy. Robert Fosburgh, the defendant, arose from the table and objected to this proceeding. His father, however, interrupted, saying: "Don't interfere. Let the law take its course."

At this point, the report of Dr. Paddock, as medical examiner, of the autopsy on the body of Miss Fosburgh was offered as evidence. Counsel had a tilt because of Dr. Paddock's apparent difficulty in reading his own writing. The evidence was not admitted, the judge holding it was not competent.

FOUND A PREHISTORIC CITY.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.—A prehistoric city of immense proportions is said to have just been unearthed on the Navajo Indian reservation between Durango, Col., and Farmington, N. M., the particulars of the find having been reported to the land department of the Santa Fe system in this city. A palace has been found containing, it is said, about one thousand separate apartments, some of them in an excellent state of preservation. Another stone castle contained one hundred separate apartments.

In some of the rooms inspected were found the finest of woods and other relics of a valuable character, specimens of which have been gathered and sent to the Smithsonian institution.

COUNT BONI HAPPY.

Paris, July 23.—Count Boni De Castellane to-day celebrated by bonfires and beer all over his district his re-election as deputy for the Lower Alps. Victory is doubly sweet to him because he defeated Lejune, president of the Society of the Rights of Man. The countess made a thanksgiving offering of $1,000 to the poor of the constituency.

CHUNK OF EROS.

Denver, Col., July 22.—The two-ton section of the planet Eros, which fell last December in the mountains, has been found and identified by scientists.

10,000 MEN WANTED

To help harvest the wonderful wheat crop of the famous Red River Valley, along the line of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Low railway rates, good wages and a chance to pick up some of the fertile farms still to be had. Write at once to F. I. WHITNEY, Room 123 Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn., for full information.

IT'S HISTORY NOW.

Firemen's Strike Officially Declared Off.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 23.—The strike of the stationary firemen was officially declared off last night at a joint meeting of the strikers and executive boards of the United Mine Workers. The committee appointed by the joint conference, yesterday, to call on the coal operators and ascertain how many of the strikers could hope for reinstatement, reported that sixteen of the companies were in favor of taking back the old men and that seven refused. Among the latter was the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which employes in this district about 3,000 men all told. The Trades' Coal company, it is said, refused to reinstate its old men unless they consented to work for a decrease in wages.

The hoisting engineers, who went out in sympathy with the firemen, were also refused reinstatement at many of the mines.

The officers of the State Firemen's association made a powerful plea for the engineers and asked the United Mine Workers not to consent to a settlement of the strike until the engineers were taken care of. State Secretary Garrity said the calling off of the strike under the present conditions would be a disgrace to the United Mine Workers.

President Fahey responded warmly for the United Mine Workers. He said if a mistake had been made the blame could not be placed on the United Mine Workers. A resolution was then offered requesting all strikers to report for work to-morrow, and if they were refused by any of the companies then the United Mine Workers will take up their cause.

A motion to declare officially the strike off was then passed by a large majority.

Reading Men Back.

Shamokin, Pa., July 23.—Notwithstanding the refusal of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company to reinstate their striking mine firemen, all of the strikers at the other mines in this region returned to work to-day. The Reading company's fire rooms are manned by non-union men and all of the company's collieries are in operation.

EGYPTIAN BOAT 4,000 YEARS OLD

Will Be Placed in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg.

New York, July 23.—Securely lashed on the forward deck of the German steamer Hohenfelz, which has just arrived from Calcutta, is an Egyptian boat said to be 4,000 years old, recently dug up out of the bed of the Nile. The boat is stoutly boxed up and was shipped at Port Said. Freight charges were paid there amounting to 2,000 marks.

The boat is for the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg. The marine curiosity is about twenty feet long, seven feet wide and seven feet in depth. It will be sent to Pittsburg to-day by express.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD DEAD.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 18.—In his country residence at Cold Spring, overlooking the Hudson, directly opposite West Point, General Daniel Butterfield passed away at 8:15 o'clock last night. The veteran had made a long and hard fight against death. Dr. George W. Nurdock, of Cold Spring, for years his family physician, was at his bedside, as was his aged wife, who for six weeks had watched over the general.

The general came to Cold Spring much impaired in health. Six weeks ago he had a stroke of apoplexy in New York. Last week he gave directions to his wife to obtain permission from the secretary of state to have his body interred in the military cemetery at West Point. At first it was thought permission could not be granted, but later word came that it had, and on receiving the news the feeble old man expressed his satisfaction.

He had been in very poor health for a year or more, and has been in a condition of semi-paralysis for some time. He leaves no children. About fifteen years ago he married the widow of Frederick James, of Cold Spring, and she survives him.

NICARAGUA NEWS.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 25.—Nicaragua has recently closed three of the four national colleges, supported by the state. Defending this action, it is said there are not enough advanced scholars among the youth of the country to fill more than one college. President Zelaya has ordered that English be taught in the national high schools instead of music as heretofore. The closing of these colleges is also supposed to follow the government's efforts at economical administration. While economy is called for in all other branches of the government, expenses connected with feeding, equipping and drilling a large number of soldiers are not curtailed. A military parade ground is being prepared in Managua, and July 11 there will be a military celebration of the eighth anniversary of the success of the revolution of the political party now in power, attended, under compulsion, by all Nicaraguans subject to military call.

According to a report of the governor of the province of Jenotega, six thousand head of cattle have died in his province recently owing to the lack of pasturage as the hot weather dries and burns the grass.

The chief of the government's auditing department declares the sum of paper money in circulation in Nicaragua December 31, 1900, to have been $3,201,436, and that he does not know how much paper money has been issued since that date. The government of Nicaragua has decided to farm out for one year for $300,000 Nicaraguan currency, the internal revenue tax levied on the planting, cultivation and sale of tobacco. The government's conditions to this deal have been published and propositions will be heard in July.

It is reported that France, through her consular agent at Managua, is endeavoring to effect a commercial treaty with the government of President Zelaya.

FLAG INCIDENT.

San Francisco, July 22.—News of a flag incident at Unalaska on July 4 has been received here. Among the decorations of the British ship Glenora in honor of the day was a British flag. It was hauled down by the British captain after United States Commissioner Whipple had twice ordered it down and made threats of arresting the master. Whipple reported his action to Captain Knox, of the gunboat Concord, who immediately ordered a file of marines to proceed to the Glenora in a cutter. They boarded the Glenora and themselves hoisted the British flag on the British ship. The guns of the gunboat boomed a salute and the incident was closed.

William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, who stopped at The Hague to see President Kruger, says the latter is deaf alike to the appeals from Mrs. Botha and advice from the friends of the Boers that the time for peace has come.

CRISPI DYING.

Italy's "Grand Old Man" Near the End of a Remarkable Career.

Naples, July 23.—Signor Francesco Crispi is now in a state of exhaustion. The members of his family and some of his best friends and political followers have been summoned here, as it is feared that he will die. Not since his attack of influenza last winter has he recovered his former vigorous health and

CRISPI.

he has been compelled to undergo five operations for cataract, which, while disturbing his system, have not restored sight.

Francesco Crispi is not only the greatest statesman upon the earth. Like many of his kind he began by studying law and making speeches. If you take the history of Italy from 1848 to the present time you have the story of Crispi's life. He was part of it and made much of it. Crispi has been called the Bismarck of Italy, but it would be quite as correct to say that Bismarck was the Crispi of Germany. The difference is only one of degree. Crispi's political life took root in the conspiracies that led to the overthrow of the two Sicilies. He fled to France, and in 1859 organized another Sicilian revolution. He was a friends of Garibaldi, a minister, a parliamentarian, a soldier, a leader of the constitutional opposition. Again he was president of the chamber. He sought to hurt the French republic, visited Berlin and London, became minister of the interior, and for ten years—from 1878 to 1888—he was "intermittently in power. In 1887 Crispi began to cultivate his friendship with Bismarck, and the two statesmen often conferred in the palace at Friedrichsruh, the result of which was that Italy became a part of the triple alliance. Pursuing this line, the people were taxed out of their bread, and Crispi became very unpopular. On two occasions attempts were made to assassinate him. In 1888 he won a great victory, was prime minister, but fell because of his determined policy in the matter of taxation. He is now 81 years old.

CELESTIALS ARE SLOWLY RECOVERING THEIR NERVE

Tien Tsin, July 22.—Europeans here consider that the prevention of a speedy recrudescence of trouble depends entirely upon the firmnes displayed by the powers. It is thought that this fact should be recognized in Europe and the United States. The general feeling in Tien Tsin is that China is in no wise overawed or repentant.

Li Hung Chang is reported to have adopted an off-hand tone toward a member of the provisional government and to have talked confidently of ousting the provisional government soon.

The Chinese have recommended cutting telegraph wires.

BANDITTI IN CHINA.

London, July 22.—A dispatch from Pekin says:

Disaffection caused by banditti is prevalent in thirty districts in the central part of the province of Chi Li. The local officials are either disinclined or unable with the force at their command to suppress the troubles. Li Hung Chang, as viceroy, is too busy to attend to provincial matters. The troops sent against the banditti showed sympathy for them, many of them having formerly been soldiers. They are better armed than the troops. In a recent conflict a hundred soldiers and officers were killed. The troops of Yuan Shah Kai, governor of Shan Tung, are the only ones that can be trusted to act. The result of dispatching some of them to quell the disaffection is not yet known. Even if successful in one district an uprising is likely to occur as soon as they depart for another. Complete pacification will be extremely difficult. Official appeals are constantly reaching Li Hung Chang.

KILL THE KING.

London, July 22.—A special dispatch from Rome says a man named Narcesso Miotti has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in an anarchist plot to kill King Victor Emmanuel III. He was betrayed by a letter to his sweetheart breaking off their engagement of marriage on the score that he had received an order to kill the king from a society of which he was a member.

CLARK INVADES RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Novoe Vremya reports that the capital of the copper company in which, according to the Novoe Vremya United States Senator W. A. Clark has joined with Kieff capitalists, he 20,000,000 roubles, of which Kieff will supply 3,000,000 roubles and Moscow 4,500,000.

STARTED NORTHWARD.

Tromsoe, Norway, July 18.—Shortly before moonlight, the ships of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition weighed anchor, and, with the Stars and Stripes and Norwegian flags at their masts, steamed off to the north. As they left the harbor the crews of the other vessels there gave the expedition a parting cheer.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, chief of the expedition, was in excellent spirits. His last words were that he had little doubt of reaching the North Pole.

Volcanic Damage.

Victoria, B. C., July 17.—News was brought by the Empress of India of heavy volcanic eruptions, which had occurred about the end of June, at Soura baya, Java island, as a result of which great damage had been done to the sugar plantations and about two hundred lives had been lost, including ten or more European residents of the island.

The Yang Tse Flood.

London, July 19.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Globe, dated July 17, confirms the previous reports of the rising of the Yang-Tse river and says millions of acres of land are under water, and that the city of Hankow is threatened with submersion.

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In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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CANAL TREATY.

Lord Pauncefote Believes an Agreement Will Be Reached.

London, July 18.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, made the following statement last night to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am having conferences with the Marquis of Lansdowne not only about Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements."

When asked if he thought there was any possibility of signing at an agreement regarding the Nicaragua canal before Congress reconvened, he replied:

"Yes, I sincerely hope so. We are now in the middle of the negotiations which, although they have not yet reached any tangible result, show good promise. Naturally I may not disclose the details, but I may say that, when I return to the United States at the end of October, I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British cabinet. It goes without saying that the President has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the Senate and of the secretary of state.

"There is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse. I really believe the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement fair to both. If I could finish my delightful labors in the United States by accomplishing this end, I should indeed feel gratified. But the only way this can be attained is step by step, with proposition followed by counter-proposition and eventually a happy medium. It is slow, but I hope it is sure. If I thought anything could be done before October I would return prior to that date, but I do not believe anything would be gained."

At this point Lord Pauncefote paid a warm tribute to the Americans. "They are the most genial people on the face of the earth," he declared. "At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way, and so long as you do not assume superior airs, they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

Reverting to the report that a majority of the Senate favored a neutral canal, Lord Pauncefote said:

"It would be good news if true. I happen to know that Mr. Hay consulted the Senate, both the section supposed to support him and the section credited with other motives. You may be sure that whatever is agreed upon between the two governments will meet with the approval of the Senate."

He expressed the deepest sympathy with Mr. Hay in the loss of his son.

When asked if the joint commission was likely to sit again in Washington he replied: "Yes, I think that it will, although this will not occur until after my return. I do not agree with the opinion that sessions already held have resulted in no good. The joint commission has thrashed out many points of differences between Canada and the United States, although the inability to agree as to the Alaska boundary and the sad death of Lord Herschell appeared, perhaps, to nullify the commission's labors.

"I see that the Boston chamber of commerce has petitioned for reciprocity with Canada. This I regard as a most hopeful sign. It will be one of my aims when I return to the United States to foster this desire for a closer commercial relationship between the Dominion and the United States. I know all the difficulties standing in the way, but I cannot help thinking some arrangement of mutual advantage to the two countries is feasible.

"I should hope to include Newfoundland, making its interests identical with those of Canada, although so far as Newfoundland is concerned it is all a question of fish and the Gloucester fishermen do not always see things in just the same light as do the people of Newfoundland.

"In spite of the attitude of Canada toward Newfoundland, and in spite of the trade difficulties of both Canada and Newfoundland in dealing with the United States, I by no means despair of effecting some sort of reciprocity scheme, which, when the Nicaragua matter has been pretty and amicably settled and the West Indian treaties have been arranged, will bring Great Britain and the United States to even a better basis of common understanding than exists to-day."

FOR AN EMPIRE.

London, July 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day publishes a communication from its Paris correspondent giving circumstantial details of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as emperor. The correspondent is assured that September 14, upon which date the Czar intends to promote Prince Louis to a full generalship in the Russian army, has been selected, as the occasion of a demonstration to support the claims of this prince, who is such a close friend of their Russian ally, by all the elements opposed to the present regime. The names of M. Deroulede, the Marquis De Lur Saluces and M. Marcel Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement, and several high functionaries of the present government are alleged to be assisting the movements with funds.

ITALIAN SUGAR.

That Country Declares It Pays No Bounty on the Article.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Gage now has before him a lengthy communication from the Italian government forwarded to him by the state department, relative to his order placing a differential duty on Italian sugar because of information received that Italy paid a bounty on her sugar exports. Mr. Gage's order was issued about a month ago, and soon thereafter a brief declaration was made by the Italian authorities to the state department that Italy paid no export duty on sugar. This declaration has now been supplemented by a full presentation of the Italian position on the subject.

The communication was received from Rome a few days ago. It is temperate in tone, but presents quite positively the Italian view of the law now in force. It is not so much an argument as a reference to the laws, in order to show that nothing analogous to a bounty is paid. Emphasis is laid upon two points. First, That Italy does not in fact pay any bounty and does not, up to the present time export any sugar. Second, That if the production of Italian sugar reaches a point where exports can be made, the law does not give any rebate to the producers in case they export their goods.

Mr. Gage's answer will be made through the state department and probably will be ready to communicate to the Italian authorities within the next few days. It is expected to disclose the causes leading to the order imposing differentials, as the order itself expressed some doubt and stated that, pending further investigation, the higher rates would be imposed.

REPLY TO ITALY.

Washington, July 22.—The treasury department has sent to the state department a reply to the note of the Italian government on the subject of Secretary Gage's tentative order assessing a countervailing duty on sugar imported from Italy. Although the text of the note will not be made public at present, it is known that it contains less than 400 words, and says, in substance, that some time ago a copy of a section of the Italian laws on the subject of sugar came into the possession of the department, which fairly created a strong presumption that the effect of the law was to give a bounty on sugar exports. Thereupon the secretary issued an order to collectors stating that until the question was finally settled by further investigation, they would collect the additional duty. This duty could be returned to importers in case it was subsequently found that the Italian laws did not warrant its imposition.

The treasury department has asked for a full copy of the Italian laws on the subject, and until its arrival no change will be made in the order now in force.

OUR CHINESE.

Washington, July 19.—A preliminary statement of the Chinese population, derived from the returns of the twelfth census, was issued by Director Merriam to-day. It shows that there are approximately 89,800 Chinese in the United States proper as against 107,475 in 1890. About 67,700 or 75 per cent. contained in the western division of states and territories as against 96,844 or 90 per cent. in 1890. There were 72,742 Chinese in California alone in 1890, but this number has been reduced in 1900 to 45,753.

Loss since 1890 of about 29,100 Chinese in the western division of states and territories and a net loss for the United States proper of over 17,500. The states and territories outside of the western division show as a whole a gain since 1890 of about 11,500 Chinese.

Besides the Chinese population in the United States proper the twelfth census shows 3,116 Chinese in Alaska in 1900, as against 2,288 Mongolians chiefly Chinese at the census of 1890 and 25,766 in Hawaii in 1900 as against 16,242 in 1890.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of Japanese in the United States since 1890, the figures of the census showing a total for the United States proper of about 24,000 against 2,039 in 1890. The Japanese element is concentrated in the western division of states and territories this division containing 23,300 Japanese in 1900 as against 1,559 in 1890.

There is a very large Japanese population in the Hawaiian islands, the number in 1900 being 61,111 as against 13,-120 in 1890. There were 265 Japanese reported in Alaska in 1900 as against perhaps a score or more only in 1896.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Washington, July 18.—Ohio easily retains her position at the head of the list of states whose veterans receive pensions. For the year ending June, 1901, there were 103,597 pensioners in Ohio, who received during the year just ended the sum of $15,084,688.73, the average amount paid each being 146.61. Pennsylvania comes second on the roll with 101,983 pensioners, whose allowances aggregated $14,315,885.40. New York is third, having 100,512 pensioners, who received $13,254,139.62.

The total number of names on the pension roll on June 30 was 997,834. These pensioners drew a total of $138,-531,494.11. Ohio's share of this grand sum was 10.9 per cent. Its percentage of pensioners is 10.4. Between them, Ohio, New York and Pennylvania contain nearly 31 per cent of all the pensioners and they receive approximately 31 per cent of the disbursements. The appropriation made by Congress for the payment of pensions during the last fiscal year was 144 millions, which leaves an unexpended balance of $5,-468,505.89.

ITALY'S DEMAND.

Washington, July 17.—The Italian government has taken cognizance of a recent affray at Erwin, Miss., in which it is claimed two Italians were lynched and a third seriously wounded. The facts have been communicated to the foreign office at Rome, and the Italian embassy here has made representations to the state department. At the same time the Italian authorities are pursuing an investigation of their own through their consul at New Orleans and their consular agent at Vicksburg, Miss., which is not far from the scene of the alleged trouble.

NEW FUEL.

Washington, July 20.—The imperial German navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of German brown coal tar, called "masut," for heating and steam producing purposes. The coast defense vessels of the German navy are fitted for the use of this oil and some of the battleships and cruisers are so arranged that they can use coal or "masut." The advantage of "masut" over coal are said to be a one-fourth greater heat producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke and the ability to produce full power steam in less time than with coal.

We Assent.

Washington, July 17.—Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Pekin, has been instructed to give the assent of the United States to the discussion of the proposition to increase the Chinese customs dues in order to provide means for payment of the international indemnity.

NEW ORDERS

Which Will Deprive Gift Papers, Etc., of Second Class Rates.

Washington, July 18.—Postmaster General Smith has signed three orders amending in important particulars three postal regulations, affecting second class mail matter. The changes will make sweeping and radical reforms in the department practices and methods of treating this class of matter.

The first order amends Section 276, which is the general definition, so as to exclude from the second class publications which have the characteristics of books.

The second order amends Section 281 in several particulars, the principal one being that publications, the subscriptions to which are not founded on their value as news or literary journals, and which by the general use of premiums or other considerations in the form of chances to win prizes, etc., to induce subscriptions, in effect circulate at apparently nominal rate, will be excluded from the second class.

The third order amends section 301 so that unsold copies of second class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to publishers.

An explanatory statement given out at the department regarding the order says:

The action of Postmaster General Smith is regarded as highly important. It is evidence of the purpose of the department to minister the law as it is, strictly and properly, and that abuses wherever found will be eradicated."

HUNT WILL SUCCEED ALLEN

Appointment Not to Be Announced Until Expiration of Allen's Leave.

Washington, July 23.—William H. Hunt, the present secretary of Porto Rico, has been selected to succeed Governor Charles H. Allen, upon the retirement of the latter from the insular government. Governor Allen brought with him to Boston all of his household effects when he came from San Juan, and he does not expect to return to Porto Rico. The formal announcement of the selection of Governor Hunt is withheld until the regular appointment is made, and this cannot be before the expiration of the leave of Governor Allen next September.

OLD BANK NOTES.

Washington, July 22.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, has received a number of bank notes printed from the original plates issued by the state bank of New Brunswick, N. J., over 50 years ago. The bank went out of existence some time in the 50s, and it was supposed that the steel plates from which its notes were printed were destroyed. It seems, however, that the plates have fallen into the hands of parties who have printed from them large quantities of notes, which have been put into circulation from New York to San Francisco.

A very large percentage of the notes so far discovered are twos, although some ones and fives are being sent it. Inasmuch as the notes are not counterfeits of any United States note or obligation, the makers and passers cannot be prosecuted under the United States laws, but it is said they can be punished for fraud under the state laws.

It appears that the notes readily pass along the Canadian frontier, as the takers think they are the notes of the Canadian province of New Brunswick, the words "New Jersey" being printed in small letters. The notes are printed on bond paper, and are quite as good in every way as the originals.

It is said that possibly $2,000,000 of these notes are in circulation.

PRINT SHOP IN PHILIPPINES

Washington, July 23.—There are no typesetting machines in use in the government printing office, because the labor unions have been successful in keeping them out. When the new government printing office is completed it will be the largest in the world, but they will continue to set all the type by hand unless the unions lose their grip or pull. In the Philippine Islands it is different. Arrangements will soon be completed for the establishment of a government printing office in Manila, and a dozen or score of expert printers will be sent from the United States to put the establishment in operation. About $100,000 will be spent at the start, and the plant increased according to the demand. The office will be fitted throughout with typesetting machines, for which the government will pay $3,000 each. The printers will leave for Manila the first of next month.

DR. GOBRECHT DEAD.

Washington, July 20.—Dr. William H. Gobrecht died here yesterday, aged 72 years. He was the author of well known surgical works. He served on General Hancock's staff in the civil war and rose to a lieutenant colonelcy. He was demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania and edited "Wilson's Anatomy."

REACH THE LIMIT.

Washington, July 23.—The treasury employes who place the seals and numbers on notes of the United States today reached the number 100,000,000 on the $1 silver certificates for the series of 1899. The numbers will not go any higher, as the printers have been instructed to turn back to No. 1 of letter A.

BRIG. GEN. CUSHING DEAD.

Washington, July 22.—Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Cushing, U. S. A., retired, formerly commissary general of subsistence, died here yesterday.

TO KEEP MORRO CASTLE.

Washington, July 19.—The American flag will probably never be lowered over Morro castle, which overlooks the harbor of Havana. It is the present intention of the administration that this famous stronghold shall be occupied, controlled and defended by United States troops, even after the government of Cuba shall be turned over to the people thereof.

Senator Pugh.

Washington, July 20.—Former Senator Pugh, of Alabama, who has been critically ill here, has improved considerably. His physician now believes the senator has a good chance for recovery.

Mosby Appointed.

Washington, July 17.—Col. John S. Mosby, the Confederate leader during the civil war, has been appointed a special agent of the federal land office.

Woman who became ill and unconscious on Mount Hood saved from death by one of a party of mountain climbers transforming himself into a human toboggan and sliding down the glaciers to the timber land.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

HOT WAVE CLIMAX

Weather Officials Declare No Change in Prospect.

Corn crop, 1900	2,105,000,000 bu.
Estimated yield of 1901	1,650,000,000 bu.
Ratio of probable loss	25 per cent.
Av. price 1900 crop, basis Chicago	42 cents.
Closing price September corn yesterday	59 3-8 cents.

Washington, July 23.—Following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

"Intense heat has prevailed another week throughout the states of the central valleys and middle Rocky Mountain region, with only local showers over limited scattered areas. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or above were of daily occurrence over more or less of the territory named. Under these conditions the drought has been greatly intensified and its area largely increased. Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and portions of Nebraska have suffered most, but the conditions are now critical from the lake region, Central Ohio valley, and Tennessee westward to the middle Rocky Mountain region including the greater part of Texas. Portions of the Middle and south Atlantic states continue to suffer from excessive moisture, but very favorable temperatures have been experienced in these districts and also on the Pacific coast, where the week was cooler than usual.

"The outlook for corn is less favorable than at the close of the previous week. In Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri early corn is practically ruined. With early and abundant rains in these states late corn would probably make half a crop or less. The condition of the crop in Iowa is more favorable than in the before-mentioned states, and copious rains, with moderate temperatures, within a week would greatly improve prospects for a large part of the crop. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, more particularly the western portions of the two last named states, corn is now seriously in need of rain. In Illinois the crop has not yet sustained great damage, but will be materially reduced unless the drought is relieved within a week. In the middle Atlantic states the conditions have been highly favorable for corn and its condition is further improved.

"Moisture has caused considerable injury to winter wheat in shock in the middle Atlantic states. Harvesting continues where unfinished, in the more northerly sections east of the Rocky mountains and is in general progress on the north Pacific coast.

"Spring wheat harvest has begun over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, where, as a result of premature ripening, the yield and quality is much impaired. Over the northern portion, where the crop is now ripening, its condition continues promising.

"Harvested oats have suffered some injury in shock from moisture in the middle Atlantic states and the unharvested crop from premature ripening in the northwest, while rust has caused injury in New York and Pennsylvania. Good yields are reported from the upper Ohio valley.

"Haying is mostly finished and a fine crop has been secured in North Dakota, Minnesota, the lake region, Ohio valley, portions of the middle Atlantic states and New England.

"In portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida the condition of cotton has improved, but in the two last named states and in the Carolinas it has suffered from lack of cultivation. Rain is greatly needed in Tennessee and over the western portion of the cotton belt, where, however, the crop is generally withstanding the drought well. Fruiting at the top continues to be reported from the central and western districts and throughout the belt the plant is small.

"In the Ohio valley, Tennessee and Wisconsin tobacco is suffering much from drought, especially in western Kentucky, and has been injured by rains in Maryland; elsewhere the crop has made favorable progress.

"Throughout the central valleys the prospects for apples have been nfurther reduced, and no improvement is reported from New England and the middle Atlantic states. On the whole, the fruit outlook is not encouraging."

Washington, July 23.—The weather bureau officials find nothing in the climatological conditions to justify any prediction of change of temperature in the heated section of the country. The principal weather bureau stations in the middle Mississippi valley generally reported somewhat lower temperature at 7 o'clock to-day, but the forecasters say that this change is in all probability only temporary, and might have been caused by a slight variation of the wind. "There is absolutely no permanent change in prospect," they say. In St. Louis at 7 o'clock this morning, the official thermometer showed a decline of six degrees since the same hour yesterday, registering 80 degrees. Kansas City also registered 80 degrees, a loss of four; Omaha, 82, which is two degrees lower than yesterday; Springfield, Ill., 74, a drop of ten degrees. Louisville registered 82 degrees, an increase of four. Cincinnati with 78 degrees and Chicago with 74, made no change from the same hour yesterday. The indications are for continued hot weather in Washington and vicinity.

New York Broils.

New York, July 23.—The temperature here at 10 o'clock this morning was 84 degrees. The humidity was 50 per cent.

Deaths in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 23.—During the past 24 hours eight deaths from the heat and many prostrations have been reported. After insufferable heat throughout the night, a cool breeze sprang up this morning, and at 10 a. m. the mercury registered 92 as compared with 100 yesterday.

Omaha Record.

Omaha, Neb., July 23.—With a record of nine deaths and thirteen prostrations for Omaha and vicinity for the last 36 hours, to-day opened with a clouded sky and the mercury registered 82 at 7 a. m.

Hotter in Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 23.—At 7 a. m. the temperature here was 82 degrees, three hotter than yesterday. Showers are expected.

Scattered Showers.

Kansas City, July 23.—Light, scattered showers are reported as having fallen late yesterday and last night in northwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, Arkansas and northern Texas.

In Kansas City, the temperature was 92 at 11 a. m. The rain reported in Kansas for the past twelve hours takes in seven counties in the eastern part of the state from Atchison down to the Oklahoma line. At Parsons it was the first of any consequence in seven weeks. At Independence on the Oklahoma line, there was a regular down pour.

STEEL STRIKE.

Strike Official Declares Mills Will Not Start.

Two Local Leaders Arrested For Stopping Workmen.

Pittsburg, July 23.—A Wellsville, O., despatch says: Three mills were running to-day—the same number as last week—but the rumor is persistent that another will be started to-day. The strikers are watching the arrival of all trains for non-union men, but none have arrived.

Vice President Chappelle, who is in charge of the strikers, says that if the company should import workmen to start the plant, he will mobilize the workmen from the surrounding works and 3,000 could be here in a few hours. "We could have had these men here before now," said he, "but there is danger that they might get beyond restraint, and I hesitate to call on them as long as we can get along ourselves."

Superintendent Brookman will not particularize nor tell whether he will bring men here or not.

Wellsville, O., July 23.—A development that startled the strikers of the Wellsville plant came this morning when two of the local leaders were taken before Mayor A. P. Dennis on charges of violating an ordinance of the city which relates to the stopping of men on the street, who are on their way to work. The two strikers arrested were Patrick Connors and John Rumbaugh. They accosted some of the workmen and were arrested on a charge of assault. The men were taken before the mayor, who gave them a scathing lecture and discharged them. The mayor said that the strike must be conducted within the laws of the city and commonwealth, and that he will permit no infraction whatever. Vice President John Chappelle now threatens to have Superintendent Brookman arrested on the same charge the next time he tries to influence a striker.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—The strike situation presents practically no new phase this morning and it appears now as if the contending forces are settling down to a protracted struggle.

While the company at the Wellsville mill received the accession of a few men from the ranks of the strikers yesterday the number is not yet large enough to justify the mill in starting up in full. In the meantime the Amalgamated men are keeping a constant watch upon the mill and all the avenues that lead to it. Pickets have been thrown out along the streets and at the railroad stations, so that nothing will escape the vigilance of the strikers, if the company should bring any new men in.

At the Demmler Wood mill in McKeesport everything is as before. From unofficial sources believed to be conversant with the company's plan, it is said the management have no intention of resuming the operation of the plant at present. Nevertheless the strikers are wary and evidently do not believe this, because they continue to patrol the streets for the purpose of keeping their eyes on any one going towards the mill. Pickets are lined along the streets as well as the river front, and strangers are kindly but firmly asked to show where they are, and how it happens they are in McKeesport. A satisfactory feature in connection with this is the continued order and general behavior of the men. Of course what may happen in case some strange workers were to appear on the scene, cannot now be conjectured. Little doubt remains that these mill workers intend to fight if the issue is forced, and while the workmen here mean business and will fight, there is not much doubt that the present management of the W. Demmler Wood plant have long since prepared for any emergency.

At Vandergrift and Duncansville the men appear to be entirely satisfied and work is going on there as usual. All the efforts of the Amalgamated association to get the men out have so far been futile. Vice President Pierce, of the Amalgamated association, has organized a lodge among the men at the Glassport plant of the Pittsburg Steel Hoop company. This mill does not belong to the combine and this matter is only of interest in the present struggle as it is possible the combine might make an arrangement with the Pittsburg Steel Hoop company to do some work for them, in which case, of course, the newly organized men might refuse to undertake it.

Reports are rife that the United States Steel corporation will shortly make an effort to start up Painter's mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, in this city. Emissaries are said to have been among the idle operatives of that plant for the purpose of inducing them to come back and help in the resumption of the mill. The result of this report has caused the Amalgamated men to redouble their vigilance at this point, and they will do everything in their power to frustrate the object of the company. The Amalgamated Association has a very strong organization in the Painter plant. The men, it is said, have a code of signals prepared, and at the least sign of any activity on the part of the officials of the company, the ringing of a bell or the blowing of a whistle, will bring the strikers to the scene without the least delay. The effect of the report caused the men to throw out a few picket guards this morning for the purpose of reporting any action on the part of the manager or his subordinates. But neither the superintendent nor the manager put in an appearance at the works this morning, and silence again practically reigns supreme.

The situation at the Clark mill, 35th street, this city, is the same to-day as yesterday. No more men have gone in, and everything tends to prove the statement of Manager Brown that no men will be hired until the strike is settled. The strikers are keeping away from the plant, and there is not the least excitement.

At the Lindsey and McCutcheon mill, Rebecca street, Allegheny, not a wheel is turning. The plant is closed down, save for the few laborers who are still at work cleaning up different parts of the mill. Many of the strikers have left Allegheny and gone to work in other districts.

One of the most significant developments of the strike, is the order from the officials of the National Steel Company, to have the former rail mill of that company in Youngstown, fitted for rail rolling again. The mill was originally a rail mill, but during the early part of the present year after the consolidation had been perfected between the various underlying companies, as the United States Steel Corporation, the Youngstown rail plant was abandoned, and its product turned into sheet bars and billets.

The fact that the National Steel Company is thus preparing to change its rail production and shut off its steel bar and billet production, is taken as an indication that the officials of the United States Steel Corporation are anticipating no early settlement of the present strike, but are rather looking for some considerable delay in operating the mills.

The Youngstown rail mill has been a non-union plant, and the men employed there have always been outside of the organization. For this reason it is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in operating the rail mill again.

At the Amalgamated headquarters the officials had nothing new to report this morning. President Shaffer said the situation was good, and that he was well satisfied with the outlook.

Pittsburg, July 23.—The leaders of the Amalgamated association are evidently expecting some coup by the combine and while they express confidence in the strength of their organization there is an undercurrent of uneasiness. Heretofore the strike has been plain sailing, but there is an impression that the gage of battle thrown down at McKeesport and Glassport is about to be taken up in no uncertain fashion.

Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe said to-day: "Reasoning purely along the lines of former strikes, it does not seem unlikely that the trust may try to start Painter's or even more mills with non-union men, as a preliminary test of strength, but I do not think it will be successful. If such a thing is tried, of course, the police will figure as guards. There the danger lies."

Manufacturers who are conversant with the situation declare that the workers will soon weaken and that the U. S. Steel corporation is waiting until the men are ready to go to work. The following semi-official statement on hesitation was issued:

"The Amalgamated association overshot the mark in making its demands. The U. S. Steel corporation made liberal concessions in offering to sign the scale for the Wood, Wellsville, Old Meadow and Saltsburg plants, but the Amalgamated conferees were unwilling to accept this. The strike has gone too far now. There is no hope for arbitration or mediation. There is nothing to arbitrate or mediate. It is not a question of wages or hours. Such questions could be settled by arbitration. The struggle now is over a principle. The manufacturers think it unjust. The labor officials are firm in their belief that the demand is fair. Both sides are unyielding. So, what is there to do but fight it out along these lines?"

The report that the men at Moorehead's mill, Sharpsburg, were anxious to join the union is indignantly denied by the workmen. Albert Braid, one of the boss puddlers, said the men were satisfied; that no secret meeting had been held and that the men do not want to be organized.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON

Stands by His Reports Shown in Records of the Navy Department—Desires Investigation.

Boston, July 23.—Referring to Maclay's naval history, which has been criticized by Secretary Long on account of statements considered objectionable, Read Admiral Sampson, in an interview published in the Transcript, says:

"In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander-in-chief of the squadron and was responsible, so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy department that is well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications.

"I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by Congress or by the Navy department," he said, "but I see no hope of its being taken up."

"Schley's first statement regarding the battle of Santiago," continued the admiral "were moderately correct. The interviews gotten out some time afterward were not at all correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were writen in a different spirit, I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley, published I believe on January 6, was entirely incorrect. Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterward told me that he had published Schley's words practically as they had been spoken."

Least Said the Better.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Long indicated to the newspaper men who called upon him yesterday that he did not care to discuss further the revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy. He said, however, that he had received a letter from Mr. Maclay in which the author of the "Naval History of the United States" agreed to his (the secretary's) statement that only the third chapter of his book (that relating to mobolization) had been placed in the secretary's hands upon the publication of his book.

Schley Remains Silent.

New York, July 23.—Admiral Schley was seen at Great Neck, L. I., where he is at present stopping. He declares he would have nothing to say at the present time, no matter what was said by others indorsing Maclay's history. He added that later when others had said all they wanted to he might issue a statement, but that this was uncertain.

FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO

The Proclamation Will Go Forth Next Thursday.

Washington, July 23.—Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico will be proclaimed Thursday. Attorney General Knox is preparing the proclamations which will be issued. Two proclamations will be issued, the first declaring the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico and the second establishment of free trade between the United States and the island.

Although civil government has existed for many months in Porto Rico, Governor Allen, up to the time he went to Canton on Sunday, purposely withheld the formal notification of the fact from the President, in order that the moneys collected under the Foraker act might not be placed at the disposal of the Porto Rican legislature, but could continue to be used for the benefit of the island under the direction of the President. The effect of an earlier notification would have been a proclamation by the President recognizing the establishment of civil government and the turning over to the insular treasury, for the use of the legislature, of all moneys thereafter collected under the Foraker act.

MKS. NATION IN JAIL.

Topeka, Kas., July 23.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was yesterday fined $100 and given 30 days' jail sentence by Judge Hazen in the district court for disturbing the peace and dignity of the city by a Sunday "joint" raid last March. There is no appeal, and Mrs. Nation must serve her time in prison.

Bobs Has a Graft.

London, July 23.—"It is believed," says the Times, "that a grant will be made to Lord Roberts in recognition of his services in South Africa and to enable him suitably to maintain his peerage. To provide this an additional estimate will be submitted to parliament forthwith. The grant will be $500,000.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

KOCH'S NEW THEORY

Declares Bovine Tuberculosis Not Transmissable to Human System.

New York, July 23.—Prof. Koch, of Berlin, will announce, says a Herald dispatch from London, his discovery that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissable to the human system. The famous bacteriologist, in an interview, authorized the statement that he has demonstrated that meat and milk tuberculosis infected cattle may be consumed with absolute impunity.

Dr. Allen F. Haight, of Chicago, the official representative of the American Medical Association, said: "If I had not heard Prof. Koch quietly announce his discovery in private conversation it would have seemed to me absolutely incredible. I can only say that Dr. Koch is too profound a student and has too much reputation at stake to promulgate such a proposition, unless convinced of its soundness beyond the shadow of a doubt. If he is able theoretically to demonstrate his claims, the sanitary systems of the world will be shaken to the very roots. The word revolution but faintly expresses what the discovery will precipitate."

English experts talked of the theory with mingled astonishment and contempt, and asserted that the German professor would encounter stubborn debate and learned disproof of his "mad idea."

Dr. Reynolds, health commissioner of Chicago, when informed of Prof. Koch's theory, said:

"The discovery is certainly of the highest importance, especially in regard to milk. As far as meat is concerned, I never believed it contained elements of danger when cooked, and therefore the announcement has comparatively less significance for the civilized peoples of the world. As to milk taken in its natural state it is a different proposition. While probably nobody is desirous of drinking the milk of tuberculosis cows, yet a great boon will be assured if it can be consumed with impunity."

IS NOW A BARONESS.

New York, July 19.—The return of Mrs. Frank Leslie from Europe under the title of "La Baronne de Bazus" has again set people to wondering where she got it. The title is said to be of French origin and the bearer of it is entitled to all the honors as baroness on the continent. But, although Mrs. Leslie announced her accession before she sailed for Rouen March 5, she did not state in what manner her decoration had come to her.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

Bazus is a tiny hamlet in France, nine miles from Toulouse. It boasts only of 225 inhabitants. At the French consulate it is said that Bazus, according to the records, has never before supported a barony.

The barter and sale of titles has been reduced to a science. Mrs. Leslie's friends declare, however, that her title was not purchased, but came to her by descent and the romantic discovery of some long-forgotten papers of patent rights.

THE HOMESTEADERS.

Fort Sill, O. T., July 22.—Disorder and distress will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands on August 6. It is now estimated that fully 150,000 people will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 15,000 claims, to be awarded by lottery when the registration booths close on July 20. Thousands of persons now on the reservation, who are neither mechanics nor artisans, and who have little or no money, announce their intention of locating around Lawton, if they shall fail to win a claim. Campers, who came in prairie shoals by the thousands, generally brought with them provisions sufficient to last only five or ten days. Continued drouth has caused the water to be restricted and for days a hot wind has blown over the prairies and the temperature has averaged about the 100 mark. With these conditions before them, many are already beginning to grumble, and when this shall be followed for disappointment at failure to draw a lucky number, the hopes of many will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

El Reno, O. T., July 22.—As to attempts that may be made to register more than once for claims in the Kiowa-Comanche country, at the registration now in progress, Commissioner Richards stated Saturday that the identification card of each person drawing a lucky number will be traced, and if the person has registered more than once, he will be compelled to surrender his homestead.

Among the thousands who registered Saturday were Delegate Dennis T. Flynn and his daughter, Judge John H. Burford, chief justice of the Oklahoma supreme court, and Jerry Simpson, congressman from Kansas.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, July 20.—Bradstreet's says:

Heat, drought and strikes have furnished their quota of disturbing influences this week but despite these affairs the volume of business goes forward, and nearly all markets have taken the developments of the week, fall of which, by the way, have not been unfavorable, calmly and even cheerfully. While only scattered rains are reported in the worst afflicted sections of the corn belt and as much more rain is needed if damage is to be repaired, the rest of the country reports a fair amount of moisture, and the South Atlantic, the Central Western and the Northwestern states return more favorable advices than a week ago, both as regards the crop outlook and the business doing. The great steel strike, closely followed by the tie-up of hard coal miners by a few firemen, has resulted in the greatest suspension of labor reported for some years past, but it is to be borne in mind that this season is the natural one for vacations, and nothing like the maximum number of men reported on strike is thought to be out. Fair estimates place the number of men actually striking in the steel trade at less than 50,000, and the number of idle coal miners will not equal this amount. On the other hand, the machinists' strike has shown signs of disintegration and is generally conceded to have been a failure.

Iron and steel, as a whole, are unsettled by the strike, which is, however, confined to one locality, the central West, and again directly affects only the tin plate, the sheet and the hoop mills within that territory.

A better tone for wool is noted at nearly all markets, and prices of finer grades, in territory and Australian wool, are steadily hardening. Textile manufacturing is on a better footing than it was a month ago. Cotton goods are firmer and many of the mills have booked so large a proportion of the output that they will take additional orders only "at value." Raw cotton has been quiet, but, on the whole, rather firmer, owing to the reports of dry weather damage, particularly in the western half of the cotton belt. Bradstreet's advices indicate a distinct improvement.

Boot and shoe shipments from Eastern markets are smaller than last week, but well ahead of last year for the week and season. Orders are of good volume and quick shipments are desired.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 208 as against 199 last week, 202 this week a year ago, 174 in 1899, 188 in 1898, and 220 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 28 as against 22 last week, 26 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1899 and 17 in 1898.

CROP DAMAGE.

New York, July 17.—President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, before leaving for St. Paul, discussed the reports of crop damage in the west. He said:

"Unquestionably some damage has been done to the corn crop by reason of the drouth, but, like everything else, this damage has been much exaggerated. The damage, so far as I can see, lies in that portion of the country west of a line drawn from St. Louis to Omaha, and much of it can be repaired by good rains. It should be remembered, too, that as an offset there has been a wonderful wheat harvest, particularly in Kansas. The matter hardly resolves itself into a railroad one, for the reason that the railroads have, and the indications are, will have plenty to do, even should it develop that the corn crop is short. However, as I have said, there is ample time yet for much damage to be overcome."

ENGLISH HARVEST.

London, July 22.—The wheat harvest commenced in Eastern Kent this morning. This is an earlier commencement than usual, the tropical heat having rapidly developed the grain. Estimating the wheat prospects, the Mark Lane Express says the wheat will be fine both in quality and quantity on 5 per cent. of the area sown; average on 25 per cent. and the remaining 70 per cent. area sown will inevitably produce a short crop. The straw crop will be the smallest since 1893.

In its preliminary trade estimate the Mark Lane Express puts the Russian wheat crop at 58,000,000 quarters, against 56,000,000 in 1900. On this basis the export surplus should be 18,000,000 quarters.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 23.—Close.—The grain markets to-day present an example of a good thing overdone. It is a peculiar fact that in speculative markets the public will buy at high prices when the same commodities go begging at cheap figures. So it is with grain, corn and oats. Everybody loaded up on yesterday's bulge, and this morning there was a rush to realize profits. This together with reports of scattered showers in the corn belt brought about a break all along the line. Cables were also disappointing.

After the first rush prices steadied for a while, but later came all sorts of predictions of rain from private and public prophets; receipts were large; export demand fell away and long holders dumped their grain on the market, causing further decline and a weak close at the bottom.

On the local exchange wheat was the leader and almost monopolized the day's business, being was heavy and the close showed a net decline for the day of 1¾c to 2c per bu.

Corn was only moderately active and declined 3¼c for Sept compared with a decline of 4¼c at Chicago.

Trading in oats was also light with a decline of 1½c.

Bradstreet reports on the world's available supply of wheat:

East of Rockies, increase	456,000
Europe and afloat	200,000
Total increase	656,000
Corn, decrease	732,000
Oats	1,147,000

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 225 cars, compared with 290 last week and 256 a year ago.

Receipts at primary points were:

	To-day	Last year
Wheat	918,000	780,000
Corn	421,000	576,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	560,247	521,681
Corn	356,811	680,326

Total clearances to-day were: 458,000 bushels of wheat and flour; 122,000 of corn and 15,000 of oats.

It is estimated that receipts of grain at Chicago to-morrow will be 275 cars of wheat, 170 of corn, and 70 of oats.

Trade in closer seed futures is picking up and prices advanced to-day in face of a demoralized market.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and July, 35¾c; September, 36¼c.

Oats—Cash and July, 26¾c; September, 25½c.

Rye—53c.

Clover seed—October, $6.05.

Timothy seed—$2.30.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day July 22 Close
Cash	71¾	72¾	71	71	75
July	71¾	72¾	71	71	75
September	72½	73½	71½	71½	75¾
December	73¾	73¾	74	74	77¾
August					71¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	69¾	70½	69	69¾	71¾
September	71¾	72¾	70¾	70¾	73¾
October	71¾	72½	71¼	71¼	73¾
Corn—					
July	35¾	35¾	33¾	33¾	37¾
September	39	39	35½	35¾	38¾
Oats—					
July	26½	27	25¾	25¾	28
September	28	28¼	25¾	25¾	28¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	77	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾
September	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	77¾
December	78	78¾	77¾	77¾	79¾
Corn—					
July					54½
September	59½	60¾	58½	58¾	61¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	67¾				67¾
September	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	70¾
December	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	73

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat					
September	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	69¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	71¾	71¾	70	70¾	72¾
September	71	71	69¾	69¾	71¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July				$14.27	$14.37
September	14.45	14.60	14.40	14.47	14.57
October	14.35	14.50	14.35	14.42	14.52
January	14.95	15.07	14.90	14.90	15.00
Lard—					
July				8.65	8.65
September	8.72	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.80
October	8.72	8.77	8.72	8.72	8.82
January	8.65	8.72	8.62	8.62	8.70
Ribs—					
July				7.85	7.92
September	8.00	8.02	7.97	7.97	8